



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 111<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 155

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 2009

No. 81

## House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LARSEN of Washington).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
June 2, 2009.

I hereby appoint the Honorable RICK LARSEN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: God eternal, Creator of unfailing light, give that same kind of light to all who call upon Your Holy Name.

May our minds and hearts be purified of all self-centered wishes and judgments.

So, freed enough to be attentive to Your Word and Holy Inspirations, enable this Congress to accomplish Your purpose for this country and do what is best, not only for ourselves but for those most in need. This will give You lasting glory, both now and forever. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. KIRKPATRICK) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
Washington, DC, May 22, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
*The Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 22, 2009, at 9:55 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 663.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 918.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1284.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1595.

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 133.

That the Senate passed S. Con. Res. 19.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,  
LORRAINE C. MILLER,  
*Clerk of the House.*

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
Washington, DC, May 26, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
*The Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II

of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 26, 2009, at 10:03 a.m.:

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 2346.

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,  
*Clerk of the House.*

### COMMUNICATION FROM CHIEF OF STAFF, THE HONORABLE PETER VISCLOSKY, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Charles E. Brimmer, Chief of Staff, the Honorable PETER VISCLOSKY, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 1, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a grand jury subpoena for documents issued by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with counsel, I will make the determinations required by Rule VIII.

Sincerely,  
CHARLES E. BRIMMER,  
*Chief of Staff.*

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE PETER VISCLOSKY, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable PETER VISCLOSKY, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 1, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H6017

Rules of the House of Representatives, that my office has been served with two grand jury subpoenas for documents issued by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with counsel, I will make the determination required by Rule VIII.

Sincerely,

PETER J. VISCLOSKY,  
Member of Congress.

#### HONORING THE LIVES OF JOHN BROWN, JR. AND THOMAS CLAW

(Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the lives of two American heroes. In May, we lost two of the last surviving Navajo Code Talkers, John Brown, Jr., of Crystal, New Mexico, and Thomas Claw of Chinle, Arizona.

Navajo Code Talkers saved the lives of countless Americans in World War II and Korea by using DINE to communicate without risk of interception.

Mr. Brown was among those who developed the original code. At the 2001 ceremony, where the original 29 Code Talkers received Congressional Gold Medals, he said, "As Code Talkers, as Marines, we did our part to protect freedom and democracy. It is my hope that our young people will carry on this honorable tradition as long as the grass shall grow and the rivers flow."

I hope for just as long, we remember to honor the memory of Mr. Brown, Mr. Claw and all those DINE who served our Nation.

#### SAVING PLANET EARTH TAX

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the new carbon energy tax is about to nail all Americans who use energy. It's about old-fashioned, central planning control that would make the now-defunct Soviet Union green with envy.

In the name of saving Planet Earth, the taxacrats want to control every dollar spent on energy in America. They also want control over who can use it and how. So they came up with the mother of all mandates: The cap-and-trade national tax on energy consumption. This scheme will bankrupt manufacturing businesses and cost American families thousands of dollars a year in new taxes.

If you use electricity or natural gas in your home, you've got another tax. If you drive your car, the gasoline tax will go up. It's all about government control over our lives.

And the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office said the cap-and-trade boondoggle will be a major tax increase or a massive expansion of government, or both. And they also told the Senate last week that it won't have any impact on the Earth's temperature. Now isn't that lovely.

And that's just the way it is.

#### CONCERN FOR THE DOLLAR

(Mr. KIRK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, the dollars in your wallet are about to become less valuable, a lot less valuable.

Over the last several months, the Federal Reserve has been lending money to the Federal Government using "monetized" assets. That's Washington-speak for printing money we do not have. To date, the Fed has printed over \$130 billion by just running a virtual electronic printing press on its balance sheet. Most Americans do not know this is happening. Most Chinese do.

The dollar-printing policy of Chairman Bernanke and Secretary Geithner should worry every American. High interest rates and inflation are the enemy of homeowners with a mortgage and senior citizens on a fixed income. Nothing sinks a middle class faster than inflation.

Concern for the dollar is also front page news in China. China's leaders approved over \$1 trillion in lending to the U.S. And if the Fed continues printing money, then China's dollar-denominated loans will lose considerable value.

As co-chair of the China Working Group, I led a mission to China, where I heard about deep concern in China. It's a concern that we should all listen to for our own sakes, as well as our international trade.

#### REMEMBERING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF LIEUTENANT LEEVI K. BARNARD

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in solemn remembrance of the life of a fallen hero, 1st Lieutenant Leevi Khole Barnard, of the North Carolina National Guard. Lieutenant Barnard was killed while serving his country in Iraq on May 21 when an improvised explosive device targeted his unit in Baghdad.

Lieutenant Barnard joined the North Carolina National Guard in 2004 after graduating as a Distinguished Military Graduate from the Advanced Individual Training Class at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. His unit, the 30th Heavy Brigade Combat Team, was recently deployed to Iraq this April.

Lieutenant Barnard graduated from UNC Charlotte, where he participated in the university's ROTC program. This selfless American patriot, who paid the heaviest price for his country, will be remembered forever as a young man whose life was overflowing with potential and whose personality filled other people's lives with joy. His tragic death in the line of duty is an irre-

placeable loss for his family and friends, his community and his country.

Today we mourn with those who mourn. And we pay tribute to and honor this soldier and his inspiring life that was cut short while he was serving his country. His country owes him an immeasurable debt of gratitude for his 5 years of service and his great sacrifice on the battlefield.

May God's peace be with Lieutenant Barnard's family, friends and all those who continue to mourn his death and remember his life.

#### CAP-AND-TRADE OR CAP-AND-TAX

(Mr. LUETKEMEYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, the cap-and-trade bill currently working its way through the House is nothing more than a national energy tax. The right to emit carbon would essentially be auctioned off to generate revenue for more government spending programs, amounting to a major tax increase for all American consumers.

This proposed cap-and-trade is actually a cap-and-tax system that will increase taxes, eliminate jobs, or drive them offshore, and raise the cost of energy and the price of purchasing any product or service dependent upon energy. Many sources have looked at this and said that it will cost about \$4,000 per household, if not more. Even the President expects energy prices to rise, and describes them as skyrocketing. This national energy tax will be disastrous, particularly in light of our Nation's current economic circumstances.

As an alternative, I support an "all of the above" energy policy to end our dependence on foreign oil. I support increasing domestic exploration for oil, investing in biofuels, alternative fuels, clean coal and nuclear technology.

#### HONORING THE SACRIFICE OF ARMY FIRST SERGEANT BLUE C. ROWE

(Mr. BOOZMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of America's bravest, First Sergeant Blue Rowe, who sacrificed his life in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

In 1994, after graduating from Siloam Springs High School, Blue enlisted in the Army. He served honorably all over the world, and earned several military awards, including the Meritorious Service Medal and Posthumous Combat Action Badge, and a Bronze Star.

Blue's family and friends describe him as funny, compassionate, hard-working and 100 percent Arkansan. A lifelong Razorback fan, it wasn't out of the ordinary for Blue to leave Northwest Arkansas with a bag full of new

Razorback gear and show his support for the team while stationed in California.

Blue made the ultimate sacrifice for his country. He is a true American hero.

I ask my colleagues to keep Blue's family and friends in their thoughts and prayers during these very difficult times, and I humbly offer my thanks to Army First Sergeant Blue Rowe for his selfless service to the security and well-being of all Americans.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

#### AVRA/BLACK WASH RECLAMATION AND RIPARIAN RESTORATION PROJECT

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 325) to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the Avra/Black Wash Reclamation and Riparian Restoration Project.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 325

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Avra/Black Wash Reclamation and Riparian Restoration Project".

#### SEC. 2. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575, title XVI; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

**"SEC. 16. AVRA/BLACK WASH RECLAMATION AND RIPARIAN RESTORATION PROJECT, PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA.**

**"(a) AUTHORIZATION.**—The Secretary, in cooperation with Pima County, Arizona, may participate in the planning, design, and construction of water recycling facilities and to enhance and restore riparian habitat in the Black Wash Sonoran Desert ecosystem in Avra Valley west of the metropolitan Pima County area.

**"(b) COST SHARING.**—The Federal share of the cost of the project described in subsection (a) shall not exceed 25 percent of the cost of the project.

**"(c) LIMITATION.**—Federal funds provided under this section shall not be used for operation or maintenance of the project described in subsection (a).

**"(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$14,000,000.

**"(e) USE OF FUNDS.**—Federal funds provided under this section shall only be used for the design, planning and construction of water-related infrastructure."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for Public Law 102-575 is amended by inserting after the last item relating to title XVI the following:

**"Sec. 16. Avra/Black Wash Reclamation and Riparian Restoration Project, Pima County, Arizona."**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

□ 1415

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 325, sponsored by the National Parks, Forests and Public Lands Subcommittee chairman, RAÚL GRIJALVA, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the Avra/Black Wash Reclamation and Riparian Restoration Project. The extremely arid conditions and climate of the Tucson, Arizona metropolitan area require the careful and innovative planning of both water supply and wastewater treatment systems.

The proposed Avra Valley Reclamation and Riparian Restoration site would spread treated wastewater on the mesquite riparian forest in Black Wash, creating valuable riparian habitat for migrating birds while recharging groundwater for the greater Tucson area.

I commend Mr. GRIJALVA for bringing this legislation to our attention, and I urge my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 325.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Democratic bill manager has adequately explained this bill. An earlier version of the bill would have allowed water infrastructure funds to be expended for trails and a visitors center. The bill now targets funding for water recycling infrastructure only. As such, we have no objection to this narrowly focused bill.

I would yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 325.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the

rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CENTRAL TEXAS WATER RECYCLING ACT OF 2009

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1120) to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the Central Texas Water Recycling and Reuse Project, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1120

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Central Texas Water Recycling Act of 2009".

#### SEC. 2. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 16 the following new section:

**"SEC. 16. CENTRAL TEXAS WATER RECYCLING AND REUSE PROJECT.**

**"(a) AUTHORIZATION.**—The Secretary, in cooperation with the City of Waco and other participating communities in the Central Texas Water Recycling and Reuse Project is authorized to participate in the design, planning, and construction of permanent facilities to reclaim and reuse water in McLennan County, Texas.

**"(b) COST SHARE.**—The Federal share of the costs of the project described in subsection (a) shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost.

**"(c) LIMITATION.**—The Secretary shall not provide funds for the operation and maintenance of the project described in subsection (a).

**"(d) SUNSET OF AUTHORITY.**—The authority of the Secretary to carry out any provisions of this section shall terminate 10 years after the date of enactment of this section."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections in section 2 of Public Law 102-575 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 16 the following:

**"Sec. 16. Central Texas Water Recycling and Reuse Project."**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1120 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to participate

in the Central Texas Water Recycling and Reuse Project. The project will treat and recycle wastewater generated by the city of Waco and six neighboring communities. Similar legislation was passed by the House under suspension of the rules in the 109th and 110th Congresses.

I urge my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 1120, and I commend the bill's sponsor, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, for his persistence and hard work to secure authorization for this very important project.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Democratic bill manager has adequately explained this bill, which authorizes limited Federal participation in a water reuse project in McLennan County, Texas. We have no objection to this well-intended bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would now like to yield such time as he might consume to the sponsor of this act, to our colleague, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas.

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I first want to thank the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands for her courtesy and for her kind comments and support for this legislation and for her leadership on the committee.

Mr. Speaker, our communities and Nation have a responsibility to be good stewards of our water resources. That is why I introduced H.R. 1120, the Central Texas Water Recycling Act of 2009.

This bill will authorize approximately \$8 million in Federal funds to help build an innovative water recycling program in partnership with my hometown of Waco, Texas, and with several neighboring communities. It supports efforts to manage water resources efficiently in McLennan County by strategically locating regional satellite water treatment plants that will not only provide for the conservation of our community's water supply but will also reduce costs to the taxpayers.

This project can provide up to 10 million gallons per day of reused water, thereby reducing the water demand on Lake Waco. Instead of wasting valuable drinking water for use in factories and on golf courses in July and August in Texas, which doesn't make much sense, we will be able to use lower-cost recycled wastewater for those purposes, and will be able to save enough drinking water for over 20,000 households.

The bottom line is this: By being good stewards of our water supply, we will reduce water costs for businesses and for working families. It will save taxpayers millions of dollars, and it will encourage economic growth and jobs.

I want to thank Chairman RAHALL and Ranking Member HASTINGS for their support of this measure, and I want to thank the subcommittee chairwoman, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and the

ranking subcommittee member, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, for their key roles in this bill's passage.

This legislation, Mr. Speaker, is a kind of effort that shows what Congress can do when we work together on a bipartisan basis.

I also want to thank the mayors, city council and staff from the cities of Waco, Lorena, Robinson, Hewitt, Woodway, Bellmead, and Lacy-Lakeview for their cooperative efforts that brought us here today.

Finally, I want to extend special credit to Waco's city manager, Larry Groth, for his extraordinary leadership on this bill. Without his leadership and that of his staff's, without their hard work and professionalism, we would not be here today. As a citizen of Waco, I am grateful for his and his staff's outstanding service to my hometown.

I urge a "yes" vote on H.R. 1120.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I will just reaffirm the support that this bill has from our side of the aisle, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1120.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY WATER RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2009

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1393) to amend the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2000 to authorize additional projects and activities under that Act, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1393

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2009".

#### SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES UNDER THE LOWER RIO GRANDE WATER CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) ADDITIONAL PROJECTS.—Section 4(a) of the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-576; 114 Stat. 3067) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(20) In Cameron County, Texas, Bayview Irrigation District No. 11, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the March 3, 2004, engineering report by NRS Consulting Engineers at a cost of \$1,425,219.

"(21) In the Cameron County, Texas, Brownsville Irrigation District, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the February 11, 2004, engineering report by NRS Consulting Engineers at a cost of \$722,100.

"(22) In the Cameron County, Texas, Harlingen Irrigation District No. 1, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the March 2004 engineering report by Axiom-Blair Engineering at a cost of \$4,173,950.

"(23) In the Cameron County, Texas, Cameron County Irrigation District No. 2, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the February 11, 2004, engineering report by NRS Consulting Engineers at a cost of \$8,269,576.

"(24) In the Cameron County, Texas, Cameron County Irrigation District No. 6, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in an engineering report by Turner Collie Braden, Inc., at a cost of \$5,607,300.

"(25) In the Cameron County, Texas, Adams Gardens Irrigation District No. 19, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the March 2004 engineering report by Axiom-Blair Engineering at a cost of \$2,500,000.

"(26) In the Hidalgo and Cameron Counties, Texas, Hidalgo and Cameron Counties Irrigation District No. 9, water conservation and improvement projects as identified by the February 11 engineering report by NRS Consulting Engineers at a cost of \$8,929,152.

"(27) In the Hidalgo and Willacy Counties, Texas, Delta Lake Irrigation District, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the March 2004 engineering report by Axiom-Blair Engineering at a cost of \$8,000,000.

"(28) In the Hidalgo County, Texas, Hidalgo County Irrigation District No. 2, a water conservation and improvement project identified in the engineering reports attached to a letter dated February 11, 2004, from the district's general manager, at a cost of \$5,312,475.

"(29) In the Hidalgo County, Texas, Hidalgo County Irrigation District No. 1, water conservation and improvement projects identified in an engineering report dated March 5, 2004, by Melden and Hunt, Inc. at a cost of \$5,595,018.

"(30) In the Hidalgo County, Texas, Hidalgo County Irrigation District No. 6, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the March 2004 engineering report by Axiom-Blair Engineering at a cost of \$3,450,000.

"(31) In the Hidalgo County, Texas, Santa Cruz Irrigation District No. 15, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in an engineering report dated March 5, 2004, by Melden and Hunt at a cost of \$4,609,000.

"(32) In the Hidalgo County, Texas, Engelman Irrigation District, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in an engineering report dated March 5, 2004, by Melden and Hunt, Inc. at a cost of \$2,251,480.

"(33) In the Hidalgo County, Texas, Valley Acres Water District, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in an engineering report dated March 2004 by Axiom-Blair Engineering at a cost of \$500,000.

"(34) In the Hudspeth County, Texas, Hudspeth County Conservation and Reclamation District No. 1, water conservation and improvement projects as identified in the March 2004 engineering report by Axiom-Blair Engineering at a cost of \$1,500,000.

"(35) In the El Paso County, Texas, El Paso County Water Improvement District No. 1, water conservation and improvement

projects as identified in the March 2004 engineering report by Axiom-Blair Engineering at a cost of \$10,500,000.

“(36) In the Hidalgo County, Texas, Donna Irrigation District, water conservation and improvement projects identified in an engineering report dated March 22, 2004, by Melden and Hunt, Inc. at a cost of \$2,500,000.

“(37) In the Hidalgo County, Texas, Hidalgo County Irrigation District No. 16, water conservation and improvement projects identified in an engineering report dated March 22, 2004, by Melden and Hunt, Inc. at a cost of \$2,800,000.

“(38) The United Irrigation District of Hidalgo County water conservation and improvement projects as identified in a March 2004 engineering report by Sigler Winston, Greenwood and Associates at a cost of \$6,067,021.”.

(b) INCLUSION OF ACTIVITIES TO CONSERVE WATER OR IMPROVE SUPPLY; TRANSFERS AMONG PROJECTS.—Section 4 of such Act (Public Law 106-576; 114 Stat. 3067) is further amended by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (e), and by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) INCLUSION OF ACTIVITIES TO CONSERVE WATER OR IMPROVE SUPPLY.—In addition to the activities identified in the engineering reports referred to in subsection (a), each project that the Secretary conducts or participates in under subsection (a) may include any of the following:

“(1) The replacement of irrigation canals and lateral canals with buried pipelines.

“(2) The impervious lining of irrigation canals and lateral canals.

“(3) Installation of water level, flow measurement, pump control, and telemetry systems.

“(4) The renovation and replacement of pumping plants.

“(5) Other activities that will result in the conservation of water or an improved supply of water.

“(d) TRANSFERS AMONG PROJECTS.—Of amounts made available for a project referred to in any of paragraphs (20) through (38) of subsection (a), the Secretary may transfer and use for another such project up to 10 percent.”.

### SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR LOWER RIO GRANDE CONSTRUCTION.

Section 4(e) of the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-576; 114 Stat. 3067), as redesignated by section 2(b) of this Act, is further amended by inserting before the period the following: “for projects referred to in paragraphs (1) through (19) of subsection (a), and \$42,356,145 (2004 dollars) for projects referred to in paragraphs (20) through (38) of subsection (a)”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to add extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1393 amends the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2009 to authorize the construction of several water conservation projects in Cameron, Hidalgo, Willacy, Hudspeth, and El Paso Counties in Texas. I commend the bill's sponsor, Mr. HINOJOSA, for bringing this measure to our attention. I urge the passage of this noncontroversial bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1393. The Democratic bill manager has adequately explained this bill, which has passed the House in the last two Congresses in one form or another.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I now want to yield as much time as he might consume to the sponsor of the bill, to my classmate, Mr. RUBÉN HINOJOSA of Texas.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from my wonderful congressional class of 1996 for giving me this time and opportunity to speak about an issue that is very important to us in Texas.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 1393, a bill that will authorize a variety of water conservation projects, including several in my congressional district in Texas and other projects all the way up to El Paso.

I want to thank Chairman RAHALL and Ranking Member HASTINGS for bringing the legislation to the floor.

I represent a region of the country that is subject to periodic droughts but yet is experiencing phenomenal population growth. When I came to Congress in 1997, we had 7 years of drought that made it impossible for our farmers to be able to make a profit. The 2000 census showed that the population of Hidalgo County, in my congressional district, increased by 48 percent. The 2010 census is expected to show a very similar growth of 48 to 50 percent.

On the Mexican side of the border, millions have come to work in the maquiladoras to take advantage of the economic boom that has come from NAFTA. This growth has placed an enormous strain on water delivery systems along the Texas-Mexico border.

Agriculture irrigation water often flows through open dirt ditches, and studies show that much is lost to seepage. Much of it is also lost to evaporation. Municipalities rely on the water from the irrigation delivery systems to meet the water needs of growing communities.

This bill, H.R. 1393, will authorize 19 projects that will allow border water districts to continue upgrading and modernizing our antiquated water delivery systems through the installation of water pipes—PVC pipes and canal linings. That is what we have been doing during the last 10 years, saving anywhere from 38 to 42 percent of water that we would have lost to seepage and evaporation. Similar projects

were authorized in the 106th and 107th Congresses. This identical bill was passed in the 109th and 110th Congresses, but it has always stalled in the Senate. I am hoping that the third time is the charm.

We have already made a great deal of progress because this has been a collaborative effort. The irrigation districts have provided matching funds. The Texas Water Development Board and Texas A&M University have paid for many of the engineering studies. Federal appropriators have provided close to \$20 million for previously authorized projects. These funds are being put to good use. Numerous projects are already under way, and some are almost completed.

Mr. Speaker, as a result, we are seeing a water savings of as high as 80 percent in the projects that have been completed. When the metering system is fully installed, irrigation districts have a much clearer picture of water usage and of water savings. This type of investment is bringing us the state of the art in irrigation systems in agricultural regions like the ones we have in deep south Texas. This data will be vital to improving water management throughout our region.

Most importantly, Federal authorization has allowed us to tap into the resources of the North American Development Bank. To date, NADBank has approved almost \$24 million for these kinds of projects, and the passage of H.R. 1393 will make these new projects eligible for NADBank assistance.

In closing, I wish to say that, as south Texas moves back into a drought cycle, I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 1393.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, at this point, I will yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1393.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1430

### LAND GRANT PATENT MODIFICATION

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1280) to modify a land grant patent issued by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1280

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

# SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS TO LAND GRANT PATENT ISSUED BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Patent Number 61-2000-0007, issued by the Secretary of the Interior to the Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society, Chippewa County, Michigan, pursuant to section 5505 of division A of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-516) is amended in paragraph 6, under the heading "SUBJECT ALSO TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS" by striking "Whitefish Point Comprehensive Plan of October 1992, or a gift shop" and inserting "Human Use/Natural Resource Plan for Whitefish Point, dated December 2002, permitted as the intent of Congress".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to bring to the House for its consideration this legislation sponsored by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK). This bill makes a minor technical correction to a land patent issued by the Secretary of the Interior to the Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society.

In 1997, Congress directed the Secretary to grant a land patent transferring a portion of the Whitefish Point Coast Guard Light Station to the society for the purposes of developing a public museum dedicated to shipping on the Great Lakes, including the well-known tragedy of the S.S. Edmund Fitzgerald, an iron ore carrier lost on Lake Superior in 1975.

A condition of the patent was that the use of the land conform to the Whitefish Point Comprehensive Plan of 1992. That plan has been replaced by a new document, the December 2002 Human Use/Natural Resource Plan for Whitefish Point. This bill strikes the reference to the old plan and replaces it with the title of the current document.

Congressman STUPAK has worked diligently on behalf of this legislation. The museum is one of the most popular attractions in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, and Mr. STUPAK has been a great advocate on its behalf.

I wholeheartedly support H.R. 1280 and urge its adoption by the House today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on H.R. 1280, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1280 has been well explained by the majority, and we support the legislation.

At this point, I would reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield to the sponsor of the legislation, Mr. BART STUPAK of Michigan.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as the author of H.R. 1280. I would like to thank the chairman and ranking member of the Interior Committee, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN and Mr. LAMBORN, and the committee staff for their assistance in moving forward with this legislation.

H.R. 1280 is a straightforward bill that would allow the Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society to implement the new Human Use/Natural Resource Management Plan for the Great Lakes Shipwreck Museum in Chippewa County, Michigan.

We have passed identical legislation on suspension out of the House of Representatives in the 109th and 110th sessions of Congress before, but it was not considered by the Senate. I am hopeful, with the House acting early this year in this legislative session, that the legislation we pass today will allow the Senate ample time to consider and approve this legislation.

The Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society is a nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving the history of shipwrecks in the Great Lakes. Since 1992, the Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society has operated the Great Lakes Shipwreck Museum to educate the public about shipwrecks in the region. The museum provides exhibits on several shipwrecks in the area, including an in-depth exhibit on the Edmund Fitzgerald, which was lost with her entire crew of 29 men near Whitefish Point, Michigan, on November 10, 1975. Among the items on display is the 200-pound bronze bell recovered from the wreckage in 1995, as a memorial to her lost crew.

In 2002, the Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society, working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Michigan Audubon Society, and the local community finalized a new management plan to improve the experience at the museum. The new management plan, which was signed and agreed upon by the interested parties, will allow the historical society to expand the museum's exhibits while addressing concerns about parking and access to surrounding wildlife areas. However, because the original land patent references the previous management plan, legislation to amend the patent is necessary before the new management plan can be implemented.

H.R. 1280 amends the land grant patent to allow the new management plan to be implemented. Congressman CAMP of Michigan has joined me in cosponsoring this legislation, and I thank him for his support.

The Great Lakes Shipwreck Historical Society has continuously improved the experience at the museum since it was established in 1992. With the approval of H.R. 1280, Congress will allow

the Great Lakes Shipwreck Museum to further develop this cultural and historical resource.

I encourage my colleagues to support this simple legislation which would improve the opportunities available to visitors of Chippewa County, Michigan, and the Great Lakes Shipwreck Museum.

I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1280.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST LAND TRANSFER

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 689) to interchange the administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal lands between the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 689

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. INTERCHANGE OF LANDS TO THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.

(a) INTERCHANGE.—Effective on the date of the enactment of this Act, administrative jurisdiction of the federally owned lands described in subsection (b) is transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior to be subject to the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "BLM").

(b) LANDS AFFECTED.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the lands transferred to the administration of the Secretary of the Interior, through the BLM, under subsection (a) are those heretofore within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest in California, Mount Diablo Meridian, as shown on the map titled "H.R. 689, Transfer from Forest Service to BLM, Map 1", dated April 21, 2009.

(c) EXCEPTED LANDS.—Excepted from the transfer under this section are those lands within the Shasta Dam Reclamation Zone which shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Reclamation.

### SEC. 2. INTERCHANGE OF LANDS TO THE FOREST SERVICE.

(a) INTERCHANGE.—Effective on the date of the enactment of this Act, administrative jurisdiction of the federally owned lands described in subsection (b) is transferred from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture to be subject to the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the National Forest System. Such lands are hereby withdrawn from the public domain and reserved for administration as part of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest.



(b) **LANDS AFFECTED.**—The lands transferred to the administration of the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Forest Service, under subsection (a), are those heretofore administered by the BLM in California, Mount Diablo Meridian, as shown on the map titled "H.R. 689, Transfer from BLM to Forest Service, Map 2", dated April 21, 2009.

(c) **WILDERNESS ADMINISTRATION.**—The transfer of administrative jurisdiction from the BLM to the Forest Service of certain lands previously designated as part of the Trinity Alps Wilderness shall not affect the wilderness status of such lands.

(d) **LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.**—For the purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-9), the boundaries of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, as adjusted pursuant to this Act, shall be considered the boundaries of that national forest as of January 1, 1965.

### SEC. 3. EXISTING RIGHTS AND AUTHORIZATIONS.

Nothing in this Act shall affect any valid existing rights, nor affect the validity or term and conditions of any existing withdrawal, right-of-way, easement, lease, license or permit on lands transferred by this Act, except that any such authorization shall be administered by the agency having jurisdiction of the land after the enactment of this Act in accordance with applicable law. Reissuance of any such authorization shall be in accordance with applicable law and regulations of the agency having jurisdiction.

### SEC. 4. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.

(a) **NOTICE.**—The Forest Service for lands described in section 1, and the BLM for lands described in section 2, shall identify any known sites containing hazardous substances and provide such information to the receiving agency.

(b) **CLEAN UP OBLIGATIONS.**—The clean up of hazardous substances on lands transferred by this Act shall be the responsibility of the agency having jurisdiction over the lands on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

### SEC. 5. CORRECTIONS.

(a) **MINOR ADJUSTMENTS.**—The Director of the BLM and the Chief of the Forest Service, may, by mutual agreement, effect minor corrections and adjustments to the interchange provided for in this Act to facilitate land management, including survey.

(b) **PUBLICATIONS.**—Any corrections or adjustments made under subsection (a) shall be effective upon publication of a notice in the Federal Register.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 689 was introduced by our colleague from California, Representative HERGER. The bill authorizes the exchange of land between the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The specified lands are located within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest in Northern California.

The purpose of the exchange is to ease problems that off-highway vehicle

users are having with permitting. Due to the patchwork nature of the Federal land in that area, OHV users currently need to acquire two permits—one from the BLM and one from the Forest Service. This bill will mean that OHV users need only one permit from the BLM to operate the vehicles in the region.

The administration supports this legislation, and so do I.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of H.R. 689 and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Congressman HERGER and his staff for their excellent work on this legislation.

After hearing from many concerned constituents, Congressman HERGER has sought to help Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management officials better manage a complex mix of administrative jurisdictions in Shasta County, a place renowned for its natural beauty. This legislation will help both agencies. It will also greatly benefit the off-highway vehicle users who have been using this area for generations.

Not surprisingly, this bill has widespread support among local OHV users. It is a rare feat to have two separate Federal agencies and the public all agreeing that a particular piece of legislation is worthy of praise. Congressman HERGER should be congratulated for this. It is for legislation such as this that Congressman HERGER has a reputation for addressing the needs of his Northern California constituents.

At this time, I would yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. HERGER), the author of the bill.

Mr. HERGER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 689 to interchange the administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal lands between the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. This bill is a simple jurisdictional exchange between Federal agencies to allow for more consolidated and efficient management of the Chappie-Shasta Off-Highway Vehicle area in the Northern California congressional district I represent.

I'm a firm believer in policies that limit bureaucracy and government interference in our everyday lives. H.R. 689 accomplishes these goals and will also improve access and recreational use of these Federal lands.

For years, many of my constituents have raised their concerns over difficulties in dealing with two Federal agencies to use one OHV area. Issues such as duplicative permits add substantial and unnecessary costs to the users, and even different opening dates for the same area have resulted in frustration from the thousands of users from across California and elsewhere who try to cope with this redundant management.

This noncontroversial exchange was developed collaboratively at the local level by the Forest Service and BLM in

conjunction with the local OHV community. The BLM will be able to consolidate the OHV area, while in exchange, the Forest Service will benefit by receiving small tracts of wilderness area that are currently managed by the BLM but are contiguous to Forest Service land. The exchange only involves lands that are already controlled by the Federal Government and will not change the designation of these lands.

This legislation is a prime example of commonsense solutions and better government that will result in a win-win for the taxpayers and their access to our public lands.

I would urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would inquire if my colleague has any other speakers on the other side?

Mr. LAMBORN. We have no more speakers.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. And I yield back also.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 689, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## CAMP HALE STUDY ACT

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2330) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to carry out a study to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing Camp Hale as a unit of the National Park System, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2330

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Camp Hale Study Act".

### SEC. 2. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF THE SUITABILITY AND FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING CAMP HALE AS A UNIT OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary"), shall complete a special resource study of Camp Hale to determine—

(1) the suitability and feasibility of designating Camp Hale as a separate unit of the National Park System; and

(2) the methods and means for the protection and interpretation of Camp Hale by the National Park Service, other Federal, State, or local government entities or private or nonprofit organizations.

(b) **STUDY REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary shall conduct the study in accordance with

section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5(c)).

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing—

- (1) the results of the study; and
- (2) any recommendations of the Secretary.

### SEC. 3. EFFECT OF STUDY.

Nothing in this Act shall affect valid existing rights, including—

- (1) all interstate water compacts in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act (including full development of any apportionment made in accordance with the compacts);
- (2) water rights decreed at the Camp Hale site or flowing within, below, or through the Camp Hale site;
- (3) water rights in the State of Colorado;
- (4) water rights held by the United States; and
- (5) the management and operation of any reservoir, including the storage, management, release, or transportation of water.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, again I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2330 was introduced by our colleague from Colorado, Representative LAMBORN, and the bill directs the National Park Service to study how best to preserve Camp Hale near Leadville, Colorado. Camp Hale operated from 1942 to 1965 as a winter and high-altitude training venue for the 10th Mountain Division and other elements of the U.S. Armed Forces.

This 250,000-acre camp was also used by the Central Intelligence Agency as a secret center for training Tibetan refugees in guerilla warfare to resist the Chinese occupation. The lands were returned to the Forest Service in 1966.

Today, the camp is part of the White River and San Isabel National Forests. Camp Hale was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992. This legislation passed the House last Congress but was not acted upon by the other body.

Mr. Speaker, we support the passage of this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Thank you. I would like to thank the gentlelady for her kind words.

I am pleased to be the sponsor of this bill that directs the National Park Service to study the suitability of

Camp Hale for designation as a unit of the National Park System. Tennessee Pass and Camp Hale served as the training site for the 10th Mountain Division, a specialized skiing unit whose heroism during World War II in Italy still inspires our Nation. Later, the site was used for covert training operations for Tibetan freedom fighters and other activities that furthered the cause of freedom during the Cold War.

The geography of the area is ideal for winter and high-altitude training, with steep mountains surrounding a level valley suitable for housing and other facilities. In addition to the 10th Mountain Division, the 38th Regimental Combat Team and 99th Infantry Battalion, as well as soldiers from Fort Carson, were trained at Camp Hale from 1942 to 1965.

Today, this landmark section of Colorado is the location of an outstanding ski area. With Park Service recognition, it will provide unique educational opportunities for learning about an important but little-known part of our history. Listing Tennessee Pass and Camp Hale as a unit of the National Park System will allow us to learn about and experience a unique episode of history in its original setting in this spectacular beauty of Colorado.

□ 1445

I also want to thank Senator MARK UDALL, who last year as a Representative was a cosponsor of this bill with me and this year has agreed to be the Senate sponsor if, and when, this bill goes to the Senate.

At this point, I would yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I have no further speakers. I yield back the balance of my time as well.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2330, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### DIRECTING FISH STOCKING IN CERTAIN WASHINGTON LAKES

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2430) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to continue stocking fish in certain lakes in the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2430

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) The North Cascades complex contains 245 mountain lakes, of which 91 have been historically stocked with fish.

(2) In many cases, the stocking of fish in these lakes dates back to the 1800s.

(3) This practice has been important to the economy of the area because of the recreational opportunities it creates.

(4) During congressional hearings on the designation of the North Cascades National Park, the Department of the Interior indicated that the practice of fish stocking would be continued if the area became a unit of the National Park Service system.

(5) Since designation of the National Park in 1968, the stocking of certain lakes has continued under various agreements between the National Park Service and the State of Washington.

(6) An Environmental Impact Statement completed by the National Park Service recommends continued stocking of up to 42 of the lakes that have historically been stocked with fish.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this Act is to clarify the continued authority of the National Park Service to allow the stocking of fish in certain lakes in the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

### SEC. 2. STOCKING OF CERTAIN LAKES IN NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK, ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, AND LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall authorize the stocking of fish in lakes in the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

(b) **CONDITIONS.**—The following conditions shall apply to stocking of lakes under subsection (a):

(1) The Secretary is authorized to allow stocking in not more than 42 of the 91 lakes which have historically been stocked with fish.

(2) The Secretary shall only stock fish that are—

- (A) native to the watershed; or
- (B) functionally sterile.

(3) The Secretary shall coordinate the stocking of fish with the State of Washington.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2430, introduced by the ranking member of the Natural Resources Committee, Doc Hastings, directs the Secretary of the Interior to stock certain lakes in the North Cascades National Park with fish.

Fish did not naturally inhabit any of the 245 lakes in the North Cascades of



Washington because they are at such high elevations. But in the late 1800s, local officials began stocking some of these mountain lakes with nonnative fish. By the late 1930s, the State had assumed management of this effort, and recreational fishing in these lakes became increasingly popular.

In 1968, North Cascades was designated as a national park, and in 1988, the Steven T. Mather Wilderness Area was set aside within the park. Now, all but one of these lakes are located within the Mather Wilderness Area. Stocking continued, though, through a series of National Park Service waivers, but the National Park Service has made it clear that stocking will not continue unless the practice is specifically authorized by Congress.

H.R. 2430 will provide that authorization. We have no objections to H.R. 2430.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2430 was introduced by the ranking Republican of the committee, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, and has the bipartisan support of five other Members of the Washington delegation.

This legislation simply implements the recommendations of the National Park Service's 2008 final Environmental Impact Statement on mountain lakes fishery management in the North Cascades National Park.

Beginning in the 1880s, 91 of the 245 lakes within the park complex have been stocked with trout. When the North Cascades National Park was created in 1968, the Park Service continued to allow fish stocking under the supervision of the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

To address subsequent questions about the environmental impact of stocking the lakes, the Park Service agreed to complete a NEPA review on fisheries management within the park. This review began in 2002 and resulted in a record of decision last year, which concluded that fish stocking could continue in 42 of these lakes without adversely affecting native ecosystems.

The legislation creating the North Cascades National Park specifically identifies fishing as an important recreational use. Although recreational fishing is called for in the park's enabling act and stocking has continued throughout its existence, the Park Service has requested that this authority be specifically authorized for it to continue.

H.R. 2430 adopts the 42 lakes identified in the Park Service's Environmental Impact Statement as a ceiling for fish stocking, directs the agency to work with the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife to supervise this activity, and limits stocking to native or sterile fish.

Passing this legislation will authorize fish stocking in limited circumstances in this particular park rather than relying on a waiver from

the director of the Park Service to the agency's general policy against stocking lakes. This will ensure that allowing this activity to continue where it has been carefully reviewed and found to be appropriate does not set a precedent for other Parks.

Mr. Speaker, the National Parks, Forests and Public Lands Subcommittee held hearings on this legislation on April 24 of last year, and it passed the House by voice vote on July 14, 2008. This bipartisan legislation has been carefully and narrowly drafted and has the support of recreation advocates, as well as State and local government. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 2430, legislation which will allow for the continued stocking of trout in mountain lakes in the North Cascades National Park, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, and Ross Lake National Recreation Area in my home State of Washington.

For over 100 years, sportsmen and women in the Pacific Northwest have stocked lakes in the North Cascades with trout early each summer and returned later in the year with family and friends to camp and fish.

Fish stocking brings not only recreational benefits, but also economic benefits for rural communities that rely on sportsmen and park visitors to sustain local businesses.

The practice of fish stocking is supported by both the angling community and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. Earlier this year, the North Cascades National Park issued an Environmental Impact Statement supporting the continued stocking of fish.

However, a recent legal opinion issued by the National Parks Service threatens this decades-old tradition. The Parks Service has determined that, without legal clarification from Congress, they will be unable to allow fish stocking in the future.

H.R. 2430 would provide the Parks Service with the clarification it needs to continue to allow fish stocking. This legislation will authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in coordination with the State of Washington, to allow sportsmen to stock native or functionally sterile trout in up to 42 alpine lakes in the North Cascades National Park, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, and Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bipartisan legislation to protect the tradition of fish stocking in and around the North Cascades National Park.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2430, legislation to allow for the continued stocking of fish in certain alpine lakes in the North Cascades National Park Complex, including the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

Many of these lakes have been stocked since the late 19th century, long before they became part of the National Park complex. For decades, volunteer groups, working with the State of Washington, have stocked trout in a number of lakes in this area under carefully constructed management plans written by State and Park Service biologists. In addition, congressional consideration of the creation of

the North Cascades National Park clearly indicated that fish stocking should continue. More significantly, the legislation creating the Park even identifies fishing as an important recreational use.

When questions were raised about the environmental impacts of fish stocking, the Park Service prepared an Environmental Impact Statement on the fisheries in these mountain lakes. The preferred alternative selected in the final record of decision is to allow continued fish stocking in forty-two lakes where the agency has concluded there would be no adverse impact on native ecosystems. In this report the Park Service also requested explicit authority to allow fish stocking to continue within the Park.

In order to protect this longstanding practice in the North Cascades, I introduced H.R. 2430 to ensure that fish stocking can continue. After years of consultation with local leaders on this issue, it is clear to me that communities in and around the North Cascades National Park Complex want fish stocking to continue. Many tourists visit the Park for its scenic beauty as well as for its fishing opportunities, helping make fish stocking an important component of the Central Washington economy.

Finally, I would like to thank many of my Washington state colleagues who cosponsored H.R. 2430, including RICK LARSEN, NORM DICKS, CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS, BRIAN BAIRD and ADAM SMITH. I especially would like to note the assistance provided by NORM DICKS, whose involvement in this issue goes back to his time as a staff member in Congress. I urge all my colleagues to support this common sense legislation and ensure that local residents and all visitors to the North Cascades National Park can continue to enjoy recreational fishing as they have for more than a century.

Mr. LAMBORN. I would yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2430.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE DAY ACT OF 2009

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 40) to honor the achievements and contributions of Native Americans to the United States, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

#### H.J. RES. 40

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Native American Heritage Day Act of 2009".

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) Native Americans are the descendants of the aboriginal, indigenous, native people who were the original inhabitants of and who governed the lands that now constitute the United States;

(2) Native Americans have volunteered to serve in the United States Armed Forces and have served with valor in all of the Nation's military actions from the Revolutionary War through the present day, and in most of those actions, more Native Americans per capita served in the Armed Forces than any other group of Americans;

(3) Native American tribal governments included the fundamental principles of freedom of speech and separation of governmental powers;

(4) Native Americans have made distinct and significant contributions to the United States and the rest of the world in many fields, including agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art, and Native Americans have distinguished themselves as inventors, entrepreneurs, spiritual leaders, and scholars;

(5) Native Americans should be recognized for their contributions to the United States as local and national leaders, artists, athletes, and scholars;

(6) nationwide recognition of the contributions that Native Americans have made to the fabric of American society will afford an opportunity for all Americans to demonstrate their respect and admiration of Native Americans for their important contributions to the political, cultural, and economic life of the United States;

(7) nationwide recognition of the contributions that Native Americans have made to the Nation will encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness in Native Americans of all ages;

(8) designation of the Friday following Thanksgiving of each year as Native American Heritage Day will underscore the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Native American governments;

(9) designation of Native American Heritage Day will encourage public elementary and secondary schools in the United States to enhance understanding of Native Americans by providing curricula and classroom instruction focusing on the achievements and contributions of Native Americans to the Nation; and

(10) the Friday immediately succeeding Thanksgiving Day of each year would be an appropriate day to designate as Native American Heritage Day.

**SEC. 3. HONORING NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

Congress encourages the people of the United States, as well as Federal, State, and local governments, and interested groups and organizations to honor Native Americans, with activities relating to—

(1) appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities to observe Native American Heritage Day;

(2) the historical status of Native American tribal governments as well as the present day status of Native Americans;

(3) the cultures, traditions, and languages of Native Americans; and

(4) the rich Native American cultural legacy that all Americans enjoy today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 40 honors the achievements and contributions of Native Americans to the United States. The descendants of the original indigenous people of this great Nation have greatly contributed to our Nation's rich cultural heritage and deserve to be recognized for their contributions to the United States as national leaders, artists, athletes, scholars and patriots.

Native Americans have made distinct and significant contributions to the United States and the world in many fields, including agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art. Native Americans have distinguished themselves as notable inventors, entrepreneurs, spiritual leaders, and scholars.

Tribal governments have embodied the spirit of the U.S. Constitution and the liberties of democracy since before the Founding Fathers. They enjoyed the fundamental principles of freedom of speech and separation of governmental powers that we hold so dearly. Native Americans have, and continue to be, noteworthy and tireless community activists, fair and impartial judges, and deft politicians.

With this resolution, we honor the contributions and cultural heritage of Native Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this time to congratulate and thank our colleague, Mr. BACA of California, for his hard work to bring this bill to the floor. Were it not for him, the continuing legacy of Native Americans would go unrecognized for its great achievements. Mr. BACA's dedication to all Native Americans is most admirable.

I urge all of my colleagues to support the passage of House Joint Resolution 40.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

We have no objection to the joint resolution, and in fact, we wholeheartedly support passage of this measure. This measure encourages all people in the United States to recognize the legacy, as well as the future, of Native Americans as an intrinsic part of our Nation's culture and history.

Indian Country has produced such a treasury of wisdom and talent that it is difficult to know how to begin to describe it all. From the Indian people who encountered the Pilgrims, to those who helped Lewis and Clark, from the courageous souls who fought in the Revolutionary War, to veterans of the foreign wars, from Chief Joseph, to Maria Tallchief, to Jim Thorpe; Indian

people from hundreds of different tribes have distinguished themselves across history as leaders, peacemakers, and in many walks of life. They bequeathed a legacy that inspires and enriches future generations.

It is right that this resolution encourages all Americans to recognize the day after Thanksgiving as a day to appreciate and learn more about Native Americans, and again, we support this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, at this time I'd like to yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of this resolution, Congressman BACA of California.

(Mr. BACA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BACA. I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 40, the Native American Heritage Day Act of 2009.

I would like to thank Natural Resources Chairman NICK RAHALL, Ranking Member DOC HASTINGS, and the leadership for their support and efforts in bringing this resolution to the floor.

I also would like to recognize the gentlelady from the Virgin Islands, Representative CHRISTENSEN, and DOUG LAMBORN from Colorado, for their hard work in the Natural Resources Committee.

H.J. Res. 40 will help pay tribute to Native Americans for their many contributions to the United States by encouraging all Americans to observe Native American Heritage Day through appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

I have been working diligently towards an official day of recognizing for Native Americans since my time in the California legislature.

In the 110th Congress, H.J. Res. 62 was passed in both the House and the Senate and was signed by President George Bush. This bill encouraged all Americans to recognize the Friday after Thanksgiving in 2008 as Native American Heritage Day. This law was the first time in 25 years that Native Americans were honored on such a national level.

Due to House rules that restrict commemorative legislation, we are not able to have legislation on an annual basis recognizing the Native American holiday and I hope one day we will be able to do that. This legislation needed to be reintroduced to ensure that this day of recognition continues in 2009.

So in this Congress, under a new administration, I introduced H.J. Res. 40, the Native American Heritage Day Act of 2009. The act encourages all Americans, the Congress, and President Barack Obama to recognize the important contributions of the Native American community.

I will work with Senator DANIEL INOUE and his colleagues to pass this resolution in the Senate and send this once again to the President for his signature. This recognition should not be just for 1 year or one Congress, but it should be for every year.

I thank Senator INOUE and the National Indian Gaming Association for their help in this Congress and for all of their efforts from the 110th Congress.

It is important that we recognize the contributions of Native Americans in all aspects of our society, including government, language, and history. Native Americans distinguished themselves throughout history as inventors, entrepreneurs, spiritual leaders, athletes, and scholars. People caring about people. They have made significant contributions in the fields of agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art.

We must not forget that Native Americans have fought with valor in every American war dating back to the Revolutionary War. In fact, Native Americans have the highest record of service per capita when compared to other ethnic groups. More than 44,000 served with distinction between 1941 and 1945 in both European and Pacific theaters of war. One Native American hero many of us are familiar with is Corporal Ira Hayes, the courageous soldier immortalized forever when he helped to raise the flag at Iwo Jima.

More than 40,000 Native Americans left their reservations to work in ordnance depots, factories, and other war industries. They also invested more than \$50 million in war bonds, and contributed generously to the Red Cross and the Army and Navy Relief societies.

During the Vietnam War, over 42,000 Native Americans fought bravely, of these over 90 percent of them volunteers. Native American contributions in United States military combat continued in the 1980s and 1990s as they saw duty in Grenada, Panama, Somalia, and the Persian Gulf.

Last Congress, as chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, I worked with my colleagues to ensure the PBS World War II documentary "The War" included the sacrifices of both our Native American and our Hispanic heroes.

But there are many other Native American contributions away from the battlefield that also deserve to be recognized. Our history, our culture, our traditions, and what we give to our society and each of our communities is part of an integral educational process that we should do.

□ 1500

In an area near and dear to my heart—athletes—Native Americans have produced one of the greatest football players ever—Jim Thorpe. And their native languages are cultural treasures that were often used to keep the United States safe from attack—as was the case with the Navajo Code Talkers of World War II, who fought for freedom and democracy.

Last Congress—again, in my role as the chair of CHS—I fought with my colleagues to beat back harmful English-only amendments that would have threatened the continued exist-

ence of their language and their contributions to our society.

Today—through Indian gaming—Native Americans build an important economic engine that creates good-paying jobs, that can't be outsourced, in many of our communities.

In my own area, the Inland Empire of Southern California, the Pechanga and Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians both make it a point to give back to the community, along with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. My good friend James Ramos and I served to make sure that the legislation passed in the State of California.

These tribes contribute extensively to local charities and also have donated funds to counties and local governments. The funds have been used to purchase everything from police equipment to books for the classroom.

It is important for all of us to see the significant contributions of the cultures and traditions and that everyone is properly educated on the heritage and achievements of Native Americans. And I state: everybody is properly educated, without the stereotypes that have been in place.

That is why my bill encourages public schools to place a greater emphasis on teaching Native American history and culture to our children. We must ensure that future generations understand the significant cultural legacy of Native Americans to this country—the true Americans, the true heroes, and the true citizens of this country.

For many of us, the Friday after Thanksgiving is known simply as a day of shopping or a day off work or off school. It's a day to recognize what it means in recognizing those who have contributed to our country. Let us make this day a true reflection of the significant contributions of all Native Americans.

As we all know, nationwide recognition of this contribution is long overdue. I urge my colleagues to support H.J. Resolution 40, and take a firm step in honoring Native Americans. I thank both of my colleagues for supporting this legislation.

Mr. LAMBORN. I want to commend Representative BACA for his work on this issue and for his eloquent remarks. At this point I will reaffirm that we support this measure wholeheartedly.

Mr. FALCOMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Joint Resolution 40, which honors the achievements and contributions of Native Americans to the United States, and for other purposes.

I want to commend the sponsor of this resolution, my good friend from California, Mr. JOE BACA, for introducing such an important piece of legislation designating a day to honor and celebrate the rich traditions and cultures of our Native American heritage. I also want to thank and recognize my fellow colleagues and supporters of this joint resolution.

Today, this legislation honors the distinct and notable contributions the Native Americans have made to the United States and the rest of the world. They have achieved significant accomplishments and have made many

contributions to the many fields of agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art. These First Americans who were here prior to the arrival of Europeans have been and always will be an integral part of our U.S. history. This resolution recognizes the contributions they have made through politics, economics, and, importantly, enriching the cultural fabric of our country.

Our Native American brothers and sisters have always volunteered to serve in the Armed Forces since the time of the Revolutionary War and they continue to serve with valor in our military today. We must also acknowledge the contributions and impact the Native Americans had on the creation of the fundamental principles that make our great country. Either through inspiring the Founding Fathers of the separation of governmental powers or providing for and the protection of freedom of speech, the Native American tribal governments are instrumental in the creation of our United States Constitution.

This day, Native American Heritage Day, will provide for the nationwide recognition of all our Native Americans who are estimated to number almost 2.5 million. It will help the American public celebrate and understand the culture and history of the many 562 federally recognized tribes as well as the other hundreds of tribes who have yet or are in the process being recognized by the states and the federal government. By way of programs, ceremonies, or activities to celebrate Native American Heritage Day or the enhancement of classroom instruction, we will better appreciate and understand the richness of the Native Americans.

In today's world, our country is more diverse than ever and it is important that we honor the Native Americans. It is imperative that we celebrate and recognize the rich cultural legacy of our first brothers and sisters.

For these reasons, I strongly urge my fellow colleagues to support this resolution honoring the First Americans.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my support for H.J. Res. 40, the Native American Heritage Day Act of 2009. Though I was unable to vote for this measure, I would like the record to reflect that I wholeheartedly support the establishment of a Native American Heritage Day whereby all Americans can pause to remember the numerous contributions Native Americans have made to our country.

Their commitment to family, to community and our country is noteworthy and substantial. They have played important roles in our society as artists, teachers, leaders, statesmen and stateswomen, soldiers and public servants. As Native American communities across Arizona and the country seek to empower and improve their community through self-governance and strengthen the bond of the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Native American governments, we should welcome the opportunity to reflect on their past and continued contributions to the United States' society and culture.

It is an honor to have 11 tribal communities in the First Congressional District of Arizona. My commitment to serving their communities and improving their lives by working together is a natural extension of my earliest memories living and growing up on White Mountain Apache tribal lands.

Establishing Native American Heritage Day is an important step to help celebrate and preserve the cultures of Native America, and I congratulate Rep. BACA and this House for their support and recognition of Native America.

Mr. LAMBORN. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I, too, want to thank and commend Congressman BACA for this resolution. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 40, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### RECOGNIZING 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 421) recognizing and commending the Great Smoky Mountains National Park on its 75th anniversary.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

##### H. RES. 421

Whereas groups of local citizens and officials in western North Carolina and east Tennessee in the 1920s displayed enormous foresight in recognizing the potential benefits of a national park in the southern Appalachians;

Whereas the boundaries and location of said park were selected from among the finest examples of the most scenic and intact mountain forests in the Southeast;

Whereas its creation was the product of over two decades of determined effort by leaders of communities across western North Carolina and east Tennessee;

Whereas the State Assemblies and the Governors of those two States exercised great vision in appropriating funding, along with the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial Fund for the purchase of the over 400,000 acres of private lands which had been accumulated;

Whereas the citizens of surrounding communities generously contributed to that land acquisition funding to bring the park into being;

Whereas over 1,100 families and other property owners were called upon to sacrifice their farms and homes for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations;

Whereas Great Smoky Mountains National Park was created by Congress on June 15, 1934;

Whereas Great Smoky Mountains National Park covers approximately 521,621 acres of land, in both Tennessee and North Carolina

making it the largest protected areas in the Eastern United States;

Whereas the park provides sanctuary for the most diverse flora and fauna of any national park in the temperate United States, and preserves an unparalleled collection of historic structures as a "time capsule" of Appalachian culture during the 19th and early 20th centuries;

Whereas, on September 2, 1940, President Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicated Great Smoky Mountains National Park;

Whereas the Great Smoky Mountains National Park has been America's most popular national park since it opened, and now attracts 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 visitors each year, making it the most visited of the 58 national parks; and

Whereas park visitors contribute over \$700,000,000 each year resulting in over 14,000 jobs within the States and the surrounding local economies: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the citizens of east Tennessee and western North Carolina for their vision and sacrifice;

(2) commends the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the National Park Service for 75 years of successful management and preservation of the park land;

(3) congratulates the Great Smoky Mountains National Park on its 75th anniversary; and

(4) directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park Headquarters located at 107 Park Headquarters Road, Gatlinburg, TN 37738, for appropriate display.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, The Great Smoky Mountains National Park was created by Congress on June 15, 1934. The park now encompasses more than 520,000 acres of land in Tennessee and North Carolina, making it the largest protected area in the eastern United States. It is also our Nation's most visited national park.

This great park is world-renowned for the diversity of its plant and animal life, the beauty of its ancient mountains, and the quality of its remnants of Southern Appalachian mountain culture.

House Resolution 421, introduced by the gentleman from Tennessee, Representative DAVID ROE, would express the commendation of the House of Representatives to Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the National Park Service for 75 years of successful management and preservation of the park land.

Mr. Speaker, we support House Resolution 421, and urge its adoption by the House today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. I rise in support of House Resolution 421 and yield myself such time as I may consume.

This resolution celebrates one of the most popular national parks in our country. It is a beautiful part of the country that I have had the privilege of visiting on several occasions.

I congratulate Congressman ROE for bringing this resolution to the House so that we may recognize the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

At this time I would yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN), whose congressional district includes about half of the Tennessee portion of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Mr. DUNCAN. I thank the gentleman from Colorado for yielding me this time. I rise in support of this resolution to recognize the 75th anniversary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, a resolution that was introduced by my good friend and neighbor from the First Congressional District of Tennessee, Dr. ROE.

I represent about half of the Tennessee part of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Dr. ROE represents the other half of the Tennessee portion, which is, of course, the bigger portion of the national park.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is one of the things of which those of us from east Tennessee are most proud. It has often been said that our national parks are our Nation's crown jewels. If that is true, then the Great Smoky Mountains National Park must certainly be one of the largest jewels in that crown.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is, by far, our most visited national park, with over 9 million visitors each year—approximately three times the number of visitors that go to our second and third largest national parks.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park, with only 520,000 acres, seems huge to anyone who comes there. Of course, it is very small in comparison. We talk often here about the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, which is 19.8 million acres, which is 36 or 37 times the size of the Great Smokies, but it certainly is one of the most beautiful areas of this country. And more than 50 percent of the Nation's population lies within a day's drive of the park.

Within the park you can find more than 1,500 species of plants, over 200 species of birds, 66 species of mammals, 50 species of fish, and so on. You will also find plenty of recreation opportunities in the park, including 800 miles of hiking and horse trails, and some of the most beautiful valleys and high

peaks anyone has ever seen, such as Cades Cove and Mount LeConte.

Although any time is a great time to visit the park, the views are truly spectacular in the spring, with the blooming of the dogwoods and redbud trees and in the fall when the leaves begin turning various shades of red and orange and yellow.

My hometown of Knoxville is considered by many to be the gateway to the Smokies, and residents of Knoxville played a very important role in establishing the park.

The original idea for a Smokies National Park came from a wealthy and influential Knoxville family, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Davis, who came back from a visit to the national parks out West in the early 1920s with a simple question: Why can't we have a national park in the Smokies?

Very quickly, other influential citizens of Knoxville such as politicians, businessmen, naturalists, and others joined in this movement. Eventually, the legislatures in Tennessee and North Carolina realized that this was a worthy project. Both legislatures appropriated \$2 million in 1927.

Although this was a large amount of money, it was not enough. Colonel David C. Chapman of Knoxville joined forces with National Park Service Director Arno Cammerer and began seeking additional sources of funding. Ultimately, they convinced John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to contribute to the cause.

The Rockefeller family was well known for their philanthropy, especially in regards to the National Parks. They made a gift of \$5 million to the effort, but only on the stipulation that the funds would be matched. To get the full \$5 million, the States and Park Service would have to come up with \$5 million on their own.

Once the funding commitments were in place by 1929, it took several more years to acquire the land and develop the facilities. While this land has become almost priceless today, I don't think enough credit or recognition has been given to those families and people from whom land was taken to create this park.

During the Great Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration, and other Federal organizations made trails, fire watchtowers, and other infrastructure improvements to the park. The park was officially opened in June of 1934. That date is the date we are commemorating with this resolution.

I would like once again to thank and congratulate Dr. ROE for his very thoughtful resolution, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution celebrating and recognizing the 75th anniversary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. I think it's evident from the remarks of Representative DUNCAN that he has a great love and appreciation and support for this beau-

tiful national park, and the fact that it's the most visited national park in the entire park system attests to its popularity and its beauty.

I would urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for H. Res. 421 and congratulate the Great Smoky Mountains National Park on turning 75. What an amazing success story!

This Park—the most visited in the United States—serves as a source of pride for residents of our entire region and we celebrate the vision of our ancestors who had the foresight to preserve this amazing area for all future generations to enjoy. As an avid outdoorsman myself, I am particularly grateful for this natural wonder.

Two weeks from yesterday, the Park will officially turn 75 with activities planned all summer to commemorate this accomplishment. I hope all Americans will join in the celebration and come visit what is truly one of our nation's finest examples of scenic beauty.

I also want to congratulate the National Park Service for its diligent management of the Park. Without its leadership, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park would not be what it is today.

I hope all members of Congress will join me in supporting H. Res. 421.

Mr. LAMBORN. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 421.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### JOSH MILLER HELPING EVERYONE ACCESS RESPONSIVE TREATMENT IN SCHOOLS ACT OF 2009

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1380) to establish a grant program for automated external defibrillators in elementary and secondary schools.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1380

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Josh Miller Helping Everyone Access Responsive Treatment in Schools Act of 2009" or the "Josh Miller HEARTS Act".

#### SEC. 2. GRANT PROGRAM FOR AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATORS.

(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Education shall carry out a program under

which the Secretary makes grants to local educational agencies, to be used by the local educational agencies for one or both of the following:

(1) To purchase automated external defibrillators for use in elementary and secondary schools served by the local educational agency.

(2) To provide training to enable elementary and secondary schools served by the local educational agency to meet the requirements of subsection (d)(1), but only if automated external defibrillators are already in use at such schools or are acquired through this program.

#### (b) ELIGIBILITY.—

(1) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a local educational agency shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(2) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—To be eligible to receive an automated external defibrillator through a grant under this section, a school may be any public or private school served by the local educational agency, except that an Internet- or computer-based community school is not eligible.

#### (c) MATCHING FUNDS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, the local educational agency must provide matching funds from non-Federal sources equal to not less than 25 percent of the amount of the grant.

(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary shall waive the requirement of paragraph (1) for a local educational agency if the number of children counted under section 1124(c)(1)(A) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6333(c)(1)(A)) is 20 percent or more of the total number of children aged 5 to 17, inclusive, served by the local educational agency.

(d) TRAINING AND COORDINATION REQUIRED.—A local educational agency that receives a grant under this section shall demonstrate that, for each elementary and secondary school at which the automated external defibrillators are to be used—

(1) there are at least 5 individuals at the school who—

(A) are employees or volunteers at the school;

(B) are at least 18 years of age; and

(C) have successfully completed training, with the expectation that the certification shall be maintained, in the use of automated external defibrillators and in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, conducted by the American Heart Association, the American Red Cross, the National Safety Council, or another nationally recognized organization offering training programs of similar caliber;

(2) local paramedics and other emergency services personnel are notified where on school grounds the automated external defibrillators are to be located; and

(3) the automated external defibrillator will be integrated into the school's emergency response plan or procedures.

(e) PRIORITY.—In making grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to schools—

(1) that do not already have an automated external defibrillator on school grounds;

(2) at which a significant number of students, staff, and visitors are present on school grounds during a typical day;

(3) with respect to which the average time required for emergency medical services (as defined in section 330J of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-15(f))) to reach the school is greater than the average time

for emergency medical services to reach other public facilities in the community; and

(4) that have not received funds under the Rural Access to Emergency Devices Act (42 U.S.C. 254c note).

(f) ESEA DEFINITIONS.—The terms used in this section shall have the meanings given to such terms in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2015.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H.R. 1380 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TONKO. I yield myself, Mr. Speaker, such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1380, the Josh Miller HEARTS Act. This is a bill that my colleague and friend from the neighboring State of Ohio has introduced that will save countless lives at a relatively low cost to taxpayers.

According to the American Heart Association, more than 200,000 Americans die of sudden cardiac arrest each year. Even more disturbing is the fact that 50,000 of these deaths could have been prevented with the use of an automated external defibrillator, or AED.

AEDs are portable devices used to restart the heart after sudden cardiac arrest. Studies have shown that these devices, which are required in Federal buildings and on airplanes, can be safely used by anyone, including children. Defibrillators talk the user through the lifesaving process and do not deliver a shock unless the heartbeat analyzed by the machine is in need of it.

Prompt response to a patient experiencing cardiac arrest is imperative, and waiting for EMS to arrive can be indeed fatal. Utilizing CPR techniques and administering an AED can more than double the victim's chances of surviving. A defibrillator shock is the most effective treatment for sudden cardiac arrest, and heart experts at Johns Hopkins University believe over 500 lives can be saved annually with the widespread placement of AEDs.

The legislation put forward today will go a long way towards saving lives in our Nation's schools. This bill establishes a grant program to place lifesaving defibrillators in every elementary and secondary school that chooses to participate in the program.

□ 1515

Additionally, the law would require recipients of these grants to train

school staff in AED and CPR practices, coordinate with local paramedics, and integrate AEDs into existing medical emergency response plans. These provisions will save the lives of students, of teachers, of parents, staff and community members in our American schools. On any given day as much as 20 percent of the community's population passes through its schools, and it is our duty to ensure that these are safe places for our children to learn and for the community members to interact. Since schools are natural meeting places for the public, this bill can save the lives of countless children, teachers, parents and others. Similar legislation passed the House last year; and some States, such as Ohio and New York, are taking a leadership role in making an important difference. As a response to the tragic death of 15-year-old Josh Miller, Ohio instituted a program to place AEDs in schools. Since the inception of the program in 2005, 13 lives have been saved by defibrillators. Similarly, the New York program, in honor of 14-year-old Louis Acompora, has saved 38 lives since 2002.

I want to thank families like those of the Millers and the Acomporas whose hard work has brought national attention to this important issue. They have worked through their grief and, fueled by the tragic loss of a child, have toiled tirelessly to keep other parents from experiencing a similar loss. With passage of this bill, Congress has the opportunity to join these families and prevent future tragedies. Encouraging results and the many lives saved already demonstrates why we must pass this legislation. By putting in place preventative measures like those offered in this bill, we can save more lives.

Mr. Speaker, once again I express my support for H.R. 1380, and I thank Representative SUTTON for her dedication to this cause. I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution sponsored by the Member of our House, Representative SUTTON.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 1380, the Josh Miller Helping Everyone Access Responsiveness Treatment in Schools Act of 2009, also referred to as the Josh Miller HEARTS Act. This legislation would authorize the United States Secretary of Education to make grants to public and private elementary and secondary schools to purchase automated external defibrillators, also known as AEDs, for school grounds and to train employees and volunteers on how to use these devices which have saved thousands of lives all over the United States.

An AED is a portable, computerized medical device that can check a person's heart rhythm to determine whether he or she is in cardiac arrest. It can recognize a rhythm that requires an electronic shock and can advise a rescuer when a shock is needed. The

AED uses voice prompts, lights and text messages to tell the rescuer the precise steps he or she needs to take to operate the device. It is an extremely accurate and easy device to use. As such, the device is widely credited for saving hundreds of lives each year.

This bill requires local education agencies that receive a grant under the program to provide at least a 25 percent match from non-Federal sources. It also ensures that local paramedics and other emergency services personnel are notified regarding where the actual AED is located on the school grounds in case they ever have to respond to a situation on the campus. H.R. 1380 is an important piece of legislation that will help save lives all across the country. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. SUTTON) whose thoughtful resolution is before the House for as much time as she may consume.

Ms. SUTTON. I thank the gentleman from New York for his great leadership on this issue and for all of the work that he does in Education and Labor on many issues that are so important to the people of America.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today as the proud sponsor of H.R. 1380, the Josh Miller Helping Everyone Access Responsiveness Treatment in Schools Act, also known as the Josh Miller HEARTS Act. Sudden cardiac arrest is the leading cause of death in the United States and is the leading cause of death on school property and for student athletes. This bill establishes a grant program to help elementary and secondary schools across the country purchase automated external defibrillators, or AEDs.

I introduced the Josh Miller HEARTS Act in memory of a young man from my hometown of Barberton, Ohio. To know Josh Miller was to know a kindhearted and generous young man with limitless potential. Josh was a Barberton High School sophomore with a 4.0 grade point average, the son of proud parents Ken and Geri Miller. He was a linebacker who dreamed of playing football for Ohio State someday. He was the kind of kid who could walk into a room and light it up. But one day, without warning, his dreams were cut short. Josh never showed any signs of heart trouble; but while playing football for his school in 2000, he collapsed after leaving the field. And by the time his heart was shocked with an automated external defibrillator, it was too late to save him. Josh suffered a sudden cardiac arrest which, according to the American Heart Association, claims the lives of nearly 300,000 Americans every year. Josh's death was devastating not only to his family but to our entire community.

Like Josh, the vast majority of these individuals who suffer sudden cardiac arrest do not display any prior signs of



heart trouble. Yet there is an easy-to-use, relatively inexpensive piece of medical equipment that more than doubles the odds of survival for someone experiencing a sudden cardiac arrest. An AED is the single most effective treatment for starting the heart after a sudden cardiac arrest; and because the chances of survival decrease by up to 10 percent for every minute that passes, every second is critical.

In March, I reintroduced the Josh Miller HEARTS Act to increase the availability of AEDs in our communities. Because schools are central gathering places in our communities, placing AEDs in our schools will save the lives of students enrolled there; but they will also be available for teachers and staff, parents and volunteers, and the many other members of the community who pass through their halls every single day.

This legislation is modeled on a similar program for the State of Ohio. Dr. Terry Gordon, a cardiologist at Akron General Medical Center, has dedicated his life to this lifesaving mission. His tireless efforts in Ohio led to the adoption of a statewide initiative to put an AED into every school in our State. I hope that we in Congress can build on Dr. Gordon's good work and carry out this program at the national level.

This bill is endorsed by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the Heart Rhythm Society, the Sudden Cardiac Arrest Association, the International Association of Firefighters, the American College of Cardiology, the National Education Association, the Parent Heart Watch, the American Federation of Teachers and the National Safety Council. I want to thank these organizations for their support on this issue, and I look forward to working with them to continue to raise awareness on AEDs.

Losing a young life like Josh's can bring a sense of helplessness. In just the last year in the short time from August 2008 to December 2008, 63 children lost their lives to sudden cardiac arrest. But today we have an opportunity to act. This bill passed the House in the last Congress, but it did not emerge from the Senate. This time I am pleased to report that Ohio Senator GEORGE VOINOVICH will be leading the charge in the Senate and that Ohio Senator SHERROD BROWN will be working alongside him to make sure that it gets done.

It is appropriate that this bill comes to the floor this week. This week is National CPR and AED Awareness Week, and this week serves to raise awareness of the importance of CPR training and AED accessibility. In fact, the American Heart Association has embarked on a campaign to train 1 million people in CPR and the use of AEDs this week. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this effort to bring AEDs into every single school across this country. I thank the gentleman from across the aisle for his support of this measure. AEDs in schools will save lives. I want

to thank the Miller family and the Acompora family and others who have turned their personal tragedies into a lifesaving mission.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH) for 3 minutes.

Mr. YARMUTH. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Josh Miller HEARTS Act so that we may take another step to ensure that all the resources necessary to keep our children safe in their schools are readily available.

More than 200,000 Americans die of sudden cardiac arrest each year. Of these, more than 50,000 lives could be saved if automated external defibrillators were easily accessible. The AED is a portable device that can restart the heart after cardiac arrest, and can be safely used by anyone, including children, as the device actually talks users through the lifesaving process and automatically analyzes whether a potentially lifesaving shock is needed. Making defibrillators available in our schools will save lives, and the Josh Miller HEARTS Act will go a long way toward increasing the availability of these emergency lifesaving devices.

As we recognize National CPR and AED Awareness Week, this legislation is particularly timely. The bill will require recipients of these grants to train school staff in AED and CPR practices, coordinate with local paramedics and integrate AEDs into existing medical emergency response plans. These provisions will save the lives of students, teachers, parents, staff and community members in U.S. schools.

As we have heard, the act bears the name of Josh Miller, 15-year-old from Barberton, Ohio. I had the privilege of meeting with Josh's family, and I was so taken with how they have used his loss to mount a national effort to prevent additional losses like their tragic one. Last fall in my district, a young football player also died on a practice field. I don't know that the existence of an AED might have saved his life, but I do know that we owe our young people every possible resource, including AEDs, to make sure that these tragedies do not recur.

I want to congratulate Congresswoman SUTTON for her leadership in this effort. She has been tireless and passionate about making sure that our kids are protected. I also want to thank Dr. Terry Gordon who is now Congresswoman SUTTON's constituent but is a long-time friend and a native of Louisville, Kentucky. He has also been tireless and passionate in this effort.

With that, I urge my colleagues to support the Josh Miller HEARTS Act and take one more step forward to protecting our young Americans.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, to the point of H.R. 1380, we have heard of the wisdom of making available defibrillators throughout the schools of

our great country. It's a natural fit because of the clustering that takes place each and every school day where the need may arise. Obviously a preventative sort of plan like this will help with saving lives and certainly will honor the memory of Josh Miller and Louis Acompora in that hopefully they will not have died in vain, that a measure like this can bring us to a sound bit of policy.

For all those reasons, I would strongly urge our House to support H.R. 1380 and commend Representative SUTTON for her outstanding leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1380.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CONGRATULATING UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 196) congratulating the University of Tennessee women's basketball team (the "Lady Vols") and Head Coach Pat Summitt on her 1,000th victory.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 196

Whereas, on February 5, 2009, Head Coach Pat Summitt recorded her 1,000th win with a victory over Georgia 73-43;

Whereas Coach Summitt has a lifetime record of 1,000-188 in her more than 35 years of coaching, all with the Lady Vols;

Whereas Coach Summitt's first win as Coach of the Lady Vols was on January 10, 1975, against Middle Tennessee State 69-32;

Whereas, on March 22, 2005, Coach Summitt passed Dean Smith for most NCAA collegiate basketball wins of all-time with a 75-54 victory over Purdue on March 22, 2005;

Whereas Coach Summitt and the Lady Vols own a 404-62 all-time record versus 12 teams from the Southeastern Conference (SEC);

Whereas Coach Summitt and the Lady Vols have won 27 SEC titles;

Whereas Coach Summitt has never had a losing season;

Whereas Coach Summitt and the Lady Vols have had 32 consecutive seasons with at least 20 wins;

Whereas Coach Summitt and the Lady Vols teams have gone undefeated in SEC play 8 times;

Whereas since Tennessee began contesting games with SEC opponents, the Lady Vols have produced a 168-12 record in home games;

Whereas Coach Summitt has been named SEC Coach of the Year 7 times;

Whereas Coach Summitt has been named NCAA Coach of the Year 7 times;

Whereas Coach Summitt and the Lady Vols have an NCAA Tournament Best record (men or women) of 104–19, including 18 NCAA Tournament number 1 seeds;

Whereas Coach Summitt and the Lady Vols have won 8 NCAA Championships;

Whereas Coach Summitt is recognized as a leader and role model for her work not only on the basketball court but also for her work off the court; and

Whereas Coach Pat Summitt's Lady Vols continue their remarkable 100 percent graduation rate, with every student athlete who has completed her eligibility at the University of Tennessee either graduating or working toward all of the requirements for graduation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the University of Tennessee women's basketball team and Head Coach Pat Summitt on her 1,000th victory;

(2) recognizes the significant achievements of the players, coaches, students, alumni, and support staff whose dedication and hard work have contributed greatly to the success of the Lady Vols program and Coach Summitt; and

(3) respectfully requests the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transmit copies of this resolution to the following for appropriate display—

(A) Dr. John D. Petersen, President of the University of Tennessee;

(B) Dr. Loren Crabbtree, Chancellor of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville;

(C) Joan Cronan, Women's Athletics Director; and

(D) Pat Summitt, Women's Basketball Head Coach.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 196 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TONKO. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the University of Tennessee's women's basketball team and Head Coach Pat Summitt on winning her 1,000th NCAA basketball game.

On February 5, 2009, basketball fans witnessed Head Coach Pat Summitt lead her Lady Volunteers to her 1,000th basketball victory. The University of Tennessee easily defeated the University of Georgia 73–43. This 30-point victory over Georgia not only reflects the Lady Vols' dominance but this victory reflects another milestone in the great Coach Summitt's illustrious career.

Pat Summitt started coaching at the age of 22 and recorded her first win for the Lady Vols on January 10, 1975.

□ 1530

From the moment she started coaching, she excelled in every facet of the game. During her tenure, the Lady

Vols have won eight NCAA titles, as well as 27 Southeastern Conference tournament and regular season championships. Tennessee has made an unprecedented 27 consecutive appearances in the NCAA Sweet 16 and produced 12 Olympians, 19 Kodak All-Americans named to 33 teams, and 71 All-SEC performers. Her 1,000–188 lifetime record leaves basketball fans in complete awe. She has collected more wins than any other NCAA collegiate basketball program, men's or women's.

Coach Summitt garnered a multitude of awards. The NCAA recognized her great success by awarding Summitt with seven Southeastern Coach of the Year awards and seven NCAA Coach of the Year awards. Coach Summitt and the Lady Volunteers have left a legacy of greatness that will certainly place them in the Basketball Hall of Fame.

Along with her success on the court, Summitt's student athletes have had tremendous productivity in the classroom. Coach Summitt has a 100 percent graduation rate for all Lady Vols who have completed their eligibility at Tennessee. She still considers the academic success of her athletes as one of her greatest accomplishments.

While Coach Summitt and the Lady Vols produced remarkable success, congratulations also go to the assistant coaches, the fans, the alumni, and students for their unyielding support and contributions.

Once again, I congratulate Coach Summitt and the Lady Vols for their unprecedented success. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Congressman DUNCAN for bringing this resolution forward, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of the resolution, the gentleman from Tennessee, my colleague, Mr. DUNCAN.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for yielding me this time. It is a very special honor and privilege for me to rise to urge support for a resolution honoring a personal friend of mine, the head women's basketball coach at my alma mater, the University of Tennessee, and that is our great coach, Pat Head Summitt.

The gentleman from New York has very succinctly outlined many of the accomplishments and honors that Coach Summitt has received in her career, but I would like to reiterate some of these things. It is really a phenomenal record that she has.

Coach Summitt has coached for more than 35 years, all with the Lady Vols. Her overall record is 1,005 wins and 192 losses for a winning percentage of better than 84 percent. Coach Summitt and the Lady Vols have won 27 Southeastern Conference titles. Coach Summitt and the Lady Vols have won eight NCAA championships. She has been named the NCAA Coach of the Year seven times and SEC Coach of the Year seven times.

Coach Summitt also coached the U.S.A. women's basketball team to the Olympic Gold Medal in the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. She is the author of two books, "Reach for the Summitt" and "Raise the Roof." They are both very inspiring books.

In 1999, Coach Summitt was inducted into the Women's Basketball Hall of Fame, and in 2000 she was inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Massachusetts, becoming only the fourth women's basketball coach to receive that distinction. Also in 2000, she was named the Naismith Coach of the Century.

On February 2, 2007, Wheaties unveiled a Breakfast of Champions box in her honor, making her the first women's basketball coach to be honored on such a box. Coach Summitt has two streets named in her honor: Pat Head Summitt Street on the University of Tennessee-Knoxville campus, and Pat Head Summitt Avenue on the University of Tennessee-Martin campus.

Coach Summitt also has a remarkable 100 percent graduation rate, as the gentleman from New York mentioned, with every student athlete who has completed their eligibility at UT either graduating or working toward all of the requirements for graduation within the NCAA-allotted time of 6 years. I don't think there is any other coach, men or women's coach, in this country that can say that. And I will tell you that she also insists on her students taking tough courses that lead to good careers. And we often read in the Knoxville newspapers about the great success of many of her graduates.

Pat Head Summitt is simply an outstanding woman and an outstanding individual in every way, both personally and professionally. And it is a great honor for me to stand here before you today to bring this resolution to the floor honoring Coach Pat Head Summitt and the Lady Vols and congratulating her on achieving that tremendous, just almost unbelievable mark of 1,000 victories.

I urge all of my colleagues to support the resolution.

Mr. PETRI. I have no further requests for time. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting the resolution of our colleague from Tennessee honoring Head Coach Pat Summitt on her exceeding 1,000 victories.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, it is most obvious that Coach Summitt and the Lady Vols have set basketball history with more than five times the number of wins in relation to the number of losses. And while they have excelled on the basketball court, it is important to note that they have also excelled in the classroom. And so for those records, both athletically and academically, and for the great career to date of Coach Summitt, we acknowledge that this is a very worthy resolution and that H. Res. 196 should be supported in the House, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join our colleagues in honoring a very gifted leader and my friend, University of Tennessee Lady Vol Head Coach Pat Summitt. Earlier this year, Coach Summitt marked her 1000th victory, the first coach in women's or men's college basketball to reach that hallmark.

I have had the pleasure of getting to know Coach Summitt over the years, and my chief of staff, Vickie Walling, is a long-time friend of Pat's, from their days together at the University of Tennessee-Martin, which I now have the honor of representing in this chamber. Summitt became the winningest coach in college basketball in 2005, passing Dean Smith's 879 career wins. You can imagine our Tennessee pride when, on February 5 of this year, the Lady Vols helped Pat achieve another landmark: winning her 1000th game as head coach.

During Pat's time at UT, the Lady Vols have won eight NCAA titles, as well as 27 Southeastern Conference tournament and regular season championships and 28 consecutive appearances in the NCAA tournament. Tennessee has produced 12 Olympians, 19 Kodak All-Americans and 71 All-SEC performers.

As an alumnus of the University of Tennessee and of the UT basketball program, I understand the importance of the Lady Vols to the university and to our state. The talented women led by Coach Summitt not only demonstrate great athletic ability but also understand the importance of academic accomplishment; under Pat's leadership, the Lady Vols have a 100 percent graduation rate for those who have completed their eligibility at Tennessee.

Pat's continued dedication to the academic, athletic and personal growth of her players is a trademark of her coaching style and a testament to her tireless commitment to women's basketball and the well-rounded development of young women.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend JIMMY DUNCAN for introducing this resolution and giving us the opportunity to congratulate Pat Summitt on accomplishing this feat, recognize her outstanding career, and wish her and the Lady Vols all the best in their future successes.

Mr. TONKO. I yield back my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 196.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### RECOGNIZING TOYS FOR TOTS LITERACY PROGRAM

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the reso-

lution (H. Res. 232) recognizing and commending the Toys for Tots Literacy Program for its contributions in raising awareness of illiteracy, promoting children's literacy, and fighting poverty through the support of literacy.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 232

Whereas, for more than 60 years, Toys for Tots has been bringing smiles to the faces of less fortunate children through the gift of a new toy;

Whereas, after supporting Toys for Tots since 2005 and raising \$1.3 million to help brighten the lives of thousands of children nationwide, The UPS Store and Mail Boxes Etc. network launched the Toys for Tots Literacy Program in March 2008 to expand upon their existing partnership as an example of what small businesses can do to help their community;

Whereas the mission of the Toys for Tots Literacy Program is to offer the Nation's most economically disadvantaged children the ability to compete academically and to succeed in life by providing them direct access to resources that enhance their ability to read and to communicate effectively;

Whereas this initiative maintains the Toys for Tots mission of delivering hope while extending its reach and impact in a meaningful way by providing less fortunate children with tools that can help them break the cycle of poverty;

Whereas, in 2007, the National Center for Educational Statistics released its annual Reading Report, which asserts that 33 percent of all fourth graders in the United States still cannot read at even the basic level, highlighting the need for a program like the Toys for Tots Literacy Program;

Whereas every \$1 donation helps the Marine Toys for Tots Foundation buy a book for a deserving child within the community where it was donated;

Whereas since March 2008 more than \$630,000 has been raised for the Toys for Tots Literacy Program through a variety of activities, including donation card campaigns, coin box collections, special events, and sponsorships;

Whereas March 2009 marks the one-year anniversary of the Toys for Tots Literacy Program; and

Whereas the Toys for Tots Literacy Program has created a literacy award, in honor of Alferd Williams, a 71-year-old resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, who, to combat illiteracy, enrolled in Alesia Hamilton's first-grade class at Edison Elementary School in St. Joseph; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes that the Toys for Tots Literacy Program has made significant contributions in raising awareness of illiteracy and promoting children's literacy; and

(2) recognizes and commends the Toys for Tots Literacy Program for its effort to battle poverty through the support of literacy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members

may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 232 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TONKO. I yield myself as much time as I may consume, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 232, a resolution to recognize and commend the Toys for Tots Literacy Program for its contributions in raising awareness of illiteracy, promoting children's literacy, and fighting poverty through the support of literacy.

For more than 60 years, Toys for Tots has been bringing smiles to the faces of less fortunate children through the gift of a new toy. After supporting Toys for Tots since 2005 and raising some \$1.3 million to help brighten the lives of thousands of children nationwide, the UPS Store and Mail Boxes Etc. network launched the Toys for Tots Literacy Program in March 2008 to expand upon its existing partnership and to serve as an example of what small businesses can do to help their community.

The Toys for Tots Literacy Program stands by its mission of offering the Nation's most economically disadvantaged children the ability to compete academically and to succeed in life by providing them direct access to resources that enhance their ability to read and to communicate effectively. By providing less fortunate children with tools that will help them break the cycle of poverty, Toys for Tots maintains its initiative of delivering hope while extending its reach and impact in a very meaningful way.

This outstanding program has touched the lives of many since every \$1 donation helps the Marine Toys for Tots Foundation buy a book for a deserving child within the community where it was donated. Since its creation in March of 2008, more than \$800,000 has been raised for the literacy program through a variety of activities, including donation card campaigns, coin box collections, special events, and sponsorships. This equates to more than 800,000 books being delivered to children across our Nation.

Given the estimate that in low-income neighborhoods the ratio of books per child is one age-appropriate book for every 300 children, this program not only brings children the joy of reading, but also serves as an important tool in breaking that cycle of poverty.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution serves to commend the Toys for Tots Literacy Program for its outstanding efforts in raising awareness of illiteracy and fighting poverty by promoting literacy. And I thank my colleague, Representative GRAVES, for introducing this resolution.

I urge my colleagues to resoundingly pass this resolution, Mr. Speaker, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the Toys for Tots Literacy Program for their commitment

to providing our Nation's less fortunate children with the resources they need to develop early reading skills. I ask all of my colleagues to support this resolution. I have no requests for time. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, obviously the literacy issue is one of great significance to all age demographics out there. However, if we can create a program such as Toys for Tots whereby we combat illiteracy and raise awareness of the importance of literacy and allow for us to conquer poverty at the same time, we can accomplish many, many good things in the lives of children.

I thank Representative GRAVES for having introduced House Resolution 232. Again, I strongly encourage our colleagues to support the measure before the House.

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 232, a measure recognizing and commending the Toys for Tots Literacy Program for its contributions in raising awareness of illiteracy, promoting children's literacy, and fighting poverty through the support of literacy.

I want to thank Chairman MILLER and Ranking Member MCKEON for allowing this important resolution to come to the floor today. I also want to thank my colleagues who joined me as co-sponsors in moving forward such an important tribute.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I was honored to introduce a resolution recognizing the achievements of the Toys for Tots Literacy Program. For over 60 years Toys for Tots has collected toy donations for underprivileged youth. Beginning in March 2008, Toys for Tots expanded beyond toy donations to taking on the challenge of rising illiteracy rates. With the help of the UPS Store and Mail Boxes Etc., and UPS Store owners like Bob and Share Tate of Kearney, MO, the Toys for Tots Literacy Program was formed to assist economically disadvantaged children compete and succeed in academics by providing them direct access to resources that enhance their ability to read and communicate effectively.

Through this initiative comes an inspiring story. Alferd Williams, a son of sharecroppers, had a simple and uncomplicated dream—he wanted to learn to read. That is how the then 70-year-old came to enroll in Alesia Hamilton's first grade class at Edison Elementary School in St. Joseph, Missouri.

With help from Alesia, Alferd learned to read. And in the process he inspired a movement to do more to combat illiteracy. The Toys for Tots Literacy program was started with the goal of providing the nation's least fortunate children with books and educational material.

Nationwide over 33 percent of fourth graders cannot read according to the 2007 annual Reading Report. There is an economic cost to taxpayers, but more importantly there is a cost to that individual. When a child does not learn to read, they lose out on a world of opportunity.

The story of Alferd Williams demonstrates that ventures such as the Toys for Tots Literacy program are important vehicles in raising awareness of illiteracy. Through the gift of a book, we can provide individuals with the tools they need to help break the cycle of poverty.

Please join with me in thanking Toys for Tots and congratulating Alferd and Alesia's

commitment to literacy by supporting this important resolution.

Mr. TONKO. I yield back my time, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 232.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### ANTHONY DEJUAN BOATWRIGHT ACT

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1662) to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to require child care providers to provide to parents information regarding whether such providers carry current liability insurance.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1662

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Anthony DeJuan Boatwright Act".

#### SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS.

Section 658e(c)(2) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858c(c)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E)(i) by adding at the end the following: "The State shall include as part of its regulatory process for issuance and renewal of licenses to providers of child care services, a recommendation to each provider that it carry current liability insurance covering the operation of its child care business.", and

(2) in subparagraph (F)—

(A) in clause (ii) by striking "and" at the end,

(B) in clause (iii) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon,

(C) by inserting after clause (iii) the following:

"(iv) a requirement that each licensed child care provider—

"(I) post publicly and conspicuously in the service area of its premises a notice specifying whether or not such provider carries current liability insurance covering the operation of its child care business;

"(II) provide to parents of children to whom it provides child care services a written notice stating whether or not such provider carries current liability insurance covering the operation of its child care business, including the amount of any such coverage;

"(III) obtain the signature of at least 1 parent of each such child on such written notice acknowledging that such parent has received such notice; and

"(IV) maintain such notice (or a copy of such notice) as signed by such parents (or a copy of the signed notice) in such provider's records during the period in which the child receives such services.", and

(D) in the last sentence by inserting "clauses (i), (ii), or (iii) of" after "Nothing in".

#### SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on October 1 of the 1st fiscal year that begins more than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H.R. 1662 into the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TONKO. I yield myself as much time, Mr. Speaker, as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1662, which amends the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to require child care providers to provide information regarding whether such providers carry current liability insurance. Working parents depend on child care so they can earn an income needed to support their families, as well as ensure that their children are well cared for in a safe environment while they are working. As such, child care is an integral part of the daily routine for millions of American families with young children.

Nearly 12 million children under 5 years of age are regularly in child care settings. Research clearly shows us that high quality child care has a lasting impact on a child's development and well-being. Children in poor quality child care miss a crucial early learning opportunity and are more likely to arrive at kindergarten unprepared and unable to succeed in school. As a country, we need to be doing much more to invest in and support high quality child care programs so that children have the best opportunity to develop.

Back in 2001, Anthony DeJuan Boatwright's mother, Jacqueline Boatwright, placed her child in child care so that she could work to improve her and her son's life. She understood the child care program market. She shopped around and found a child care center. It was licensed by the State. It was clean, and it complied with Federal regulations under the Child Care Development Block Grant Act governing such items as the prevention and control of infectious diseases, building safety, premises access, and safety training for staff. However, little Anthony nearly drowned and ended up on life support due to an oversight at the child day care center.

Jackie Boatwright did not know that a child care program could take her money, harm her child, and escape punishment for their dire mistake.

□ 1545

Because the childcare center had no liability insurance, the facility could not be financially responsible for any harm they could do. There wasn't a law, State or Federal, that required childcare centers to tell Ms. Boatwright either.

The bill before us makes a small but, indeed, important amendment to current law. This bill would require each provider to openly post whether or not they have current liability insurance covering the operation of the childcare business, and it requires each provider to supply parents with a written notice stating whether or not the provider carries liability insurance, including the amount of such coverage.

This legislation does not supersede any State regulations regarding facility licensure or insurance requirements. We are simply asking childcare providers to inform parents whether or not they hold liability insurance.

As we move forward reauthorizing this program, we must consider policies that foster effective learning environments where children can obtain the cognitive, the social and the academic skills needed to succeed. And we must make sure that parents can feel secure in the knowledge that their children will be safe from harm while out of their care.

This bill gives parents more information that they need to make educated decisions about daycare facilities. We must provide safe childcare programs for our children.

I thank Representative BARROW for introducing this bill, and ask my colleagues to support the measure.

I reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss H.R. 1662, to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act to require childcare providers to supply parents with information regarding whether such providers carry current liability insurance.

The bill before us today requires that States, as part of their licensing requirements, recommend that childcare providers carry liability insurance. The bill also requires childcare providers to post whether or not they have current liability insurance covering the operation of their childcare businesses, and it requires providers to supply parents with a written notice stating whether or not the provider carries liability insurance.

Today, many parents depend on childcare in order to continue to work to support their families. As such, childcare is an integral part of the daily routine for millions of American families with young children. A cost-efficient childcare is very important

and, hopefully, this legislation, if it is passed, can be implemented without adding to the costs of these hard-working families.

Asking providers to post information on their liability insurance may give additional peace of mind if it's properly implemented, at little or no additional cost to these families and, hopefully, will avoid tragedies such as the one that affected 14-month old Anthony DeJuan Boatwright, who fell, and the accident left him in a semi-comatose state and ventilator-dependent.

I'd like to note that the bill before us does not reauthorize the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act. Hopefully, that bill will be brought before the Education and Labor Committee for reauthorization and full committee consideration during the 111th Session of Congress so that additional improvements can be made.

As we move forward, we must ensure that Federal policy provides States maximum flexibility in developing childcare programs and policies, and provides parents with the ability to choose from a variety of options so that parents can decide the care best suited for their children.

With those comments, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the gentleman from Georgia, sponsor of H.R. 1662, a very thoughtful piece for the children of this country, Mr. BARROW, for as much time as he may consume.

Mr. BARROW. Mr. Speaker, back home in Augusta, Georgia, there's a little 9-year old boy by the name of Anthony DeJuan Boatwright, who's in a semi-comatose state and hooked up to a ventilator. He's been like this since September 9, 2001.

Now, Juan, as he's called, wasn't born that way. He was the victim of a tragic and a preventable accident. The worst of it is if his mom had been given the information that this bill requires, then this accident never would have happened.

Back in 2001, Juan's mother, Jacqueline Boatwright, was doing what millions of mothers and fathers all over the country do everyday. She dropped her child in daycare so that she could go to work to improve her family's life.

Ms. Boatwright had done her homework. She was a sophisticated consumer and she shopped around and found a daycare center that she felt comfortable leaving her baby boy with. It was licensed by the State of Georgia. It was clean. And most importantly, it complied with all sorts of Federal regulations under the Child Care Development Block Grant Act that are designed to prevent and control infectious diseases, ensure building safety, premises access, and mental health and safety training for staff.

But there was one thing that Jackie Boatwright did not know; that these folks could take her money, they could take her child, they could harm her

child, and they would not be financially responsible for any of the harm that they do. That's because they had no liability insurance. There was no law that required them to have any liability insurance, and there wasn't even any law that required them to tell her that.

Mr. Speaker, sure enough, that's just what happened. They ignored Juan long enough for him to find a bucket of water. Like every child that age, he had just enough strength to pull himself up to look over inside and to fall inside head first, but not enough upper body strength to push himself back up. It was a death trap, and little Juan fell into it. Well, Juan survived, but his life and that of his family have been ruined and changed forever.

Now, this bill would have prevented all of this from happening. It wouldn't have prevented this from happening by adding a whole new bureaucracy of daycare inspectors to watch the watchers. It would have prevented this from happening in the least expensive and most efficient way possible, by simply requiring the daycare center to tell parents that they're willing to accept the moral responsibility of taking care of your children, but they won't accept any of the financial responsibility for failing to do so.

That would have prevented this from happening, because if Jackie had known that she would have done what any other parent would do. She would have taken her business someplace else, someplace where they accept some degree of financial responsibility for the consequences of their negligence and incorporate that cost in the cost of doing business, just like every other financially responsible business does.

Now, Jackie has tried to make something positive out of all this. She's determined to prevent this from happening to anybody else. Thanks to her efforts, financial responsibility disclosure laws are now on the books in four States: Georgia, California, Virginia and New Hampshire. This bill will close the gap by requiring financial responsibility disclosure for licensed daycare facilities in the rest of the country.

In 2005, there were literally millions of kids in this country receiving daycare in facilities that are governed by the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act. Only a fraction of these kids live in the four States that have now stepped forward to enact financial responsibility disclosure laws. That means that millions of kids still go to licensed daycare facilities all around the country, today, where parents have no idea that their daycare centers can harm their child and accept none of the financial consequences for doing so.

This bill will give the parents of these millions of children the same information that parents are entitled to as a matter of law in the States of Georgia, California, Virginia and New Hampshire. These parents have just as

much need to know about the financial responsibility of the folks they give their kids to, and this bill will give them the same right to that information.

Now, this bill does not require any daycare facilities to actually go out and get liability insurance. It merely requires licensed daycare centers to tell parents whether or not they have insurance and, if so, how much. That's all. It then leaves it up to the parents to do what Jackie Boatwright would have done if only she had had this information, and that is to decide for themselves whether or not to leave their child with somebody who wants to accept the responsibility for caring for your child, wants to take your money for doing so, but is unable and unwilling to accept any of the financial consequences for failing to fulfill this responsibility.

Indirectly, Mr. Speaker, this bill actually does more than that. By giving parents the information that they have a right to know, it places a powerful economic incentive on all daycare centers to do what all of the responsible daycare centers are already doing, and that is to assume the financial responsibility that goes along with the moral responsibility of taking care of children in their care and to incorporate the cost of that into the cost of doing business. Anyone who wants to do business without doing that will be at a competitive disadvantage compared to those who do.

This approach gives the invisible hand of self interest the opportunity to do some good in the marketplace. Parents who place their children in daycare centers will have the information that they need in order to make the right choice for their children, and daycare centers that don't want to do the right thing by the children in their care will compete at a disadvantage compared to those who do.

We have truth in labeling. We have truth in lending, and we have truth in advertising. This is truth in daycare. The States have led the way, and now it's time for the Federal Government to follow their lead. The families who end up being harmed because they are kept in the dark deserve to know the truth.

Mr. PETRI. I have no further requests for time.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from the State of Georgia, Representative BARROW, for introducing H.R. 1662.

Obviously, childcare decisions are major decisions for any family. And in addition to those cognitive and social and educational skills that are invested in our children, the sense of security and comfort that needs to be afforded the families who participate in these wonderful resources needs to be enhanced. And by simply and rightfully asking childcare providers to inform parents whether or not they hold liability insurance is a strengthener for

any family and any children in our country.

So, with all that being said, I strongly encourage our colleagues to support H.R. 1662.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1662.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RECOGNIZING 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALLIED LANDING ON D-DAY

Mr. KRATOVIL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 259) expressing the gratitude and appreciation of the House of Representatives for the acts of heroism and military achievement by the members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in the June 6, 1944, amphibious landing at Normandy, France, and commending them for leadership and valor in an operation that helped bring an end to World War II, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 259

Whereas June 6, 2009, marks the 65th anniversary of the Allied assault at Normandy, France, which was known as Operation Overlord;

Whereas before Operation Overlord, the German Army still occupied France and the Nazi government still had access to the raw materials and industrial capacity of Western Europe;

Whereas Supreme Allied Commander General Dwight D. Eisenhower called Operation Overlord a "Crusade in Europe", telling the soldiers, sailors, and airmen who would participate in the operation that "The free men of the world are marching together to victory. I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty, and skill in battle.";

Whereas the naval assault phase on Normandy was code-named "Neptune", and the June 6th assault date is referred to as D-Day to denote the day on which the combat attack was initiated;

Whereas significant aerial bombardments and operations (including Operation Fortitude) by Allied forces during the weeks and months leading up to, and in support of Operation Overlord, played a significant role in the success of the Normandy landings;

Whereas more than 13,000 soldiers parachuted, and several hundred soldiers of the glider units participating in Mission Detroit and Mission Chicago landed, behind enemy lines to secure landing fields in the 24 hours preceding the amphibious landing;

Whereas soldiers of six divisions (three American, two British and one Canadian) stormed ashore in five main landing areas on beaches in Normandy, which were code-named "Utah", "Omaha", "Gold", "Juno" and "Sword";

Whereas the D-Day landing was the largest single amphibious assault in history, con-

sisting of approximately 31,000 members of the United States Armed Forces and more than 3,000 vehicles, which embarked on 208 vessels from Weymouth and Portland, England;

Whereas, of the estimated 9,400 casualties incurred by Allied troops on the first day of the landing, an estimated 5,400 casualties were members of the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas only five days after the initial landing, Allied troops secured a beachhead that was 50 miles long and 12 miles deep and was occupied by more than 325,000 soldiers;

Whereas on July 25, 1944, Allied Forces launched Operation COBRA to break out of the beachhead and began the liberation of France, which contributed to the destruction of the Nazi regime on May 7, 1945; and

Whereas members of the "greatest generation" assumed the task of freeing the world from Nazi and Fascist regimes and restoring liberty to Europe: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the 65th anniversary of the Allied amphibious landing on D-Day, June 6, 1944, at Normandy, France, during World War II;

(2) expresses its gratitude and appreciation to the members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in Operation Overlord; and

(3) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and programs to honor the sacrifices of their fellow countrymen to liberate Europe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. KRATOVIL) and the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. FALLIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KRATOVIL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. KRATOVIL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 259 recognizing June 6 as the 65th anniversary of D-Day, the massive amphibious landing on the beaches of Normandy, France, beginning the initial assault of Operation Overlord, and the eventual victory for Allied Forces of World War II.

I rise not only to recognize a day whose historical significance cannot be overstated, but to express gratitude and appreciation to the members of the United States Armed Forces who served in defense of freedom that day, and throughout the campaign.

Before Operation Overlord, the German Army occupied France, giving the Nazi government unrestricted access to the raw materials and industrial capacity of Western Europe. Hailed as a crusade in Europe by Supreme Allied Commander General Dwight D. Eisenhower, this successful undertaking forced Germany into a two-front war, subsequently beginning the liberation of



France and contributing to the downfall of the Nazi regime.

Approximately 31,000 members of the United States Armed Forces joined the Allied troops on D-day, the largest single amphibious assault in world history. Allied and American soldiers stormed onto five landing fields, secured only 24 hours prior, through airborne operations designed to slow the enemy's ability to launch counterattacks while sufficient forces gathered along the beachhead.

□ 1600

American troops suffered an estimated 5,400 of the 9,400 Allied casualties that day, and their immeasurable sacrifice will never be forgotten.

I would like to make special note of the 29th Infantry Division, which drew part of its ranks from Maryland's Eastern Shore. On D-day, the 29th division was the only National Guard division to land on the beaches of Normandy. Throughout the campaign, they spent 242 days in combat throughout Normandy, northern France, the Rhineland, and Central Europe, earning four Distinguished Unit Citations in the process.

House Resolution 259 is our small way of commending the United States Armed Forces for their leadership and valor in a mission that defined the beginning of the end of World War II. Today, I ask the Members of this House to join me in supporting this resolution, thereby expressing our appreciation and gratitude for the members of the United States Armed Forces involved with D-day operations. We must always remember to honor the sacrifices made by our fellow countrymen so that others around the world may continue to know the gift of freedom.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FALLIN. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to support House Resolution 259, which recognizes the valor and the military achievements of the members of the Armed Forces who participated in the invasion of France on June 6, 1944, 65 years ago.

I want to commend Representative JOHN BOOZMAN from Arkansas and the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, IKE SKELTON, for sponsoring this legislation.

The facts of Operation Overlord, the start of what General Eisenhower called the "crusade in Europe," are clearly set forth in the text of this resolution. This was the largest amphibious operation in history, and in breaching German defenses, the Allied forces suffered more than 10,000 casualties on the first day of the invasion.

Beyond the facts of the invasion, however, is the heroism and the unselfish sacrifice of the men who carried out this most magnificent operation. One such man was Sergeant Melvin "Hawkeye" Myers, a Comanche warrior from the Boone-Apache area of my home State of Oklahoma. As a member of the

82nd Airborne Division, Sergeant Myers parachuted into Normandy in the pre-dawn hours of D-day. He fought the vicious battles to defend the beachhead, and he rescued a fellow soldier before being killed on June 14.

Another Oklahoman who fulfilled his duty that day in June was Harry Furr from Oklahoma City. As the pilot of a glider, his job was to get his canvas and plywood aircraft safely to the ground.

He said, "They were clumsy, difficult to land and came down pretty fast," and many of them crashed.

He had one chance to land with a jeep, a trailer of medical supplies and 15 men aboard. Furr's glider brushed the tops of the trees before landing in a field, smashing in the whole front of the aircraft.

"No one was hurt," Furr recalled. "We got down safe," but the Germans were firing on the glider in the field, and they threw in mortars. So Furr noted, "It was very intense until we got out of that field."

On the beach, Thomas Valence, a member of the 116th Infantry in the first assault wave, left his landing craft and floundered in knee-deep water. He was almost shot twice through his left hand.

In an article he wrote, he said, "I made my way forward as best I could. My rifle jammed, so I picked up a carbine and got off a couple of rounds. I was hit again—once in the left thigh, which broke my hip, and a couple of times in my pack, and then the chin strap of my helmet was severed by a bullet."

He said, "I worked my way up onto the beach and staggered up against a wall and collapsed there. The bodies of the other guys washed ashore, and I was the one live body amongst many of my friends who were dead."

Because of the heroism and perseverance of such men as Myers, Furr and Valence, the door to Hitler's fortress in Europe was cracked open. So it is entirely fitting that today, 65 years after that historic day, we take time to honor and to commemorate the events of June 6, 1944.

On that day, which is going to be later this week, I want to urge all of my colleagues to reflect upon the extraordinary service that was rendered by the veterans of World War II. Moreover, I would like to also urge my colleagues, as they see both previous and current members of the Armed Forces whom they encounter, to take time individually to thank them for their service to our great Nation.

I heartily recommend that all of my colleagues vote "yes" on this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I would like to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KRATOVIL. Madam Speaker, at this time, I have no further requests for time. I am prepared to close after my colleague has yielded back her time.

I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FALLIN. Madam Speaker, I have another speaker. I would like to yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN).

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam Speaker, on April 27, 2009, Chairman SKELTON and I introduced H. Res. 259 to recognize the members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in the amphibious D-day invasion in Normandy, France and to express the gratitude and appreciation of the House of Representatives for their achievements and acts of heroism.

Madam Speaker, 65 years ago this Saturday marks the 65th anniversary of the beginning of Operation Overlord, commonly referred to as D-day, what would be the largest single amphibious assault in the history of the world.

On June 6, 1944, the supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, said in his official message to the soldiers, sailors and airmen, "You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven many months. The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you. In company with our brave allies and brothers-in-arms on other fronts, you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe and security for ourselves in a free world."

General Eisenhower then went on to express his confidence in their "courage, devotion to duty and skill in battle," reminding our young men that the United States would accept nothing less than full victory.

So these brave and selfless young men, in the face of incredible danger and challenges, assaulted the Atlantic Wall—a series of military fortifications along Normandy's coast that consisted of minefields, bunkers and artillery emplacements. They courageously bombarded these fortifications, parachuted and glided behind enemy lines and stormed the beaches, code named "Utah," "Omaha," "Juno," and "Sword," to break the grip of the Nazi and fascist regimes and to restore the hope of freedom to Europe and to the entire world.

These were young men like combat medic and surgical technician Warren D. Blaylock of Alma, Arkansas, who served in the 67th Evacuation Hospital, which arrived at Utah beach shortly following the initial invasion forces. One of Warren's responsibilities was to seek out suitable places to treat and to care for the wounded—tents, schools, buildings or any other suitable cover that could be found to protect the wounded and other personnel from enemy fire.

In one instance, Warren recalls a situation in which German machine gunfire strafed his immediate area, and he dove into a foxhole. At that same moment, another soldier dove into the

same hole, landing on top of him, angrily cursing the enemy. Warren looked up, and it was none other than his good friend Clovis Bryant from Van Buren, Arkansas, who would later become an Arkansas State senator. Warren would serve in five campaigns during his 2 years in Europe, part of that in support of Patton's 3rd Army into the Bastogne area until he was held behind to care for 23 wounded soldiers, all of whom survived thanks to his direct and excellent care. Warren D. Blaylock received the Bronze Star for his service.

While he is just one of many of Arkansas' native sons who served during this very dangerous time, his story is a testament to their bravery, skill and personal sacrifice in the name of freedom. This resolution honors Warren and all of those who fought to bring peace to Europe.

So I would ask all Members of Congress to take pause this Saturday and to remember the great accomplishment of these servicemembers and what the world might have been if not for the bravery, skill and selfless determination to preserve the universal human right of freedom.

I encourage all of my colleagues to thank those servicemembers on the 65th anniversary of their great endeavor for all of the sacrifices made by them and by their entire generation to secure victory and peace for the freedom-loving people of the world.

I would also like to express my appreciation to Chairman SKELTON and to his staff for their assistance in bringing forward this resolution, as well as to Mr. MCHUGH and to his staff so that we might bring this to the House floor in time to honor these servicemembers prior to the 65th anniversary of this great feat. I strongly encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on this resolution.

Mr. SKELTON. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 259, expressing gratitude and appreciation to the U.S. Forces who took part in World War II's D-Day invasion, which led to the end of the war in Europe.

This resolution urges Americans to honor the heroic deeds and immeasurable sacrifices of our Allied troops on D-Day. The passing of the years fails to diminish the tremendous debt we owe to the Greatest Generation for liberating Europe and fighting to preserve freedom.

Almost sixty-five years ago, on June 6, 1944, American and Allied Forces invaded Normandy, France, in Operation Overlord. Thus began the arduous task of liberating Europe from the yoke of Nazi tyranny. At the time, few people understood the full impact this invasion would have. But with the success of the D-Day invasion, the tide of the war swung in favor of the Allies, and Adolf Hitler began his ultimate demise.

The sheer scale of Operation Overlord is astounding and even today remains the largest single amphibious assault in history. The first day of the oper-

ation involved 5,000 naval vessels, more than 11,000 sorties by Allied aircraft, and 153,000 members of the Allied Expeditionary Force, composed of American, British, and Canadian forces.

But it is important to remember that Allied victory against the entrenched Nazi forces was hardly a foregone conclusion. Our courageous troops who participated in the invasion understood the enormous risks—and more than 6,500 lost their lives in the effort—but their dedication to duty and love of freedom gave them the strength to take on the seemingly impossible task before them. Their sacrifices made it possible to restore true freedom to millions of people across the European continent.

I was a young teenager during World War II, and my friends and neighbors in uniform were my heroes. The achievements of our D-Day veterans and all those who fought in World War II continue to inspire me today. But our nation has been blessed with generation after generation of patriotic Americans who have selflessly served our country.

As we honor the heroes of D-Day, our thoughts, prayers, and gratitude go also to today's volunteers who wear our nation's uniform. Today's soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines inherit a proud legacy from those who stormed the beaches of Normandy: a legacy of commitment to duty, dedication to freedom, and love of country. As we recognize the 65th Anniversary of D-Day, our nation has an obligation to remember all of these heroes.

Ms. FALLIN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KRATOVIL. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. RICHARDSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. KRATOVIL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 259, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXPRESSING SYMPATHY FOR VICTIMS OF CAMP LIBERTY SHOOTINGS

Mr. KRATOVIL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 471) expressing sympathy to the victims, families, and friends of the tragic act of violence at the combat stress clinic at Camp Liberty, Iraq, on May 11, 2009, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 471

Whereas on Monday, May 11, 2009, the Nation experienced a tragedy when a soldier at the combat stress clinic at Camp Liberty, Iraq, reportedly killed five innocent American servicemen, and wounded three others;

Whereas the shooting resulted in the tragic loss of Navy Commander Charles K. Springle, Army Major Matthew P. Houseal, Army Sergeant Christian E. Bueno-Galdos, Army Specialist Jacob D. Barton, and Army Specialist Michael E. Yates;

Whereas the lives of the victims were taken while they were bravely and honorably serving the United States on the front lines in Iraq;

Whereas the combat stress clinic at Camp Liberty, Iraq, and similar clinics in theater and at home provide essential mental health services to the Nation's servicemen and women;

Whereas the Nation's protracted military engagements in Iraq and Afghanistan call for increased attention to the mental health challenges faced by the courageous members of the Armed Forces; and

Whereas honoring the Nation's commitment to those who serve the Nation and their families means offering these heroic soldiers not only first class medical care for physical injuries, but also first class mental health services: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses its heartfelt condolences to the families and friends of the victims of the May 11, 2009, shooting at the combat stress clinic at Camp Liberty, Iraq;

(2) conveys its ongoing deep gratitude to the brave members of the Armed Forces who risk their lives in service of protecting the Nation;

(3) recognizes the important work of the medical professionals and staff members, who provide essential mental health services to our servicemen and women, at Combat Stress Control Center in Camp Liberty, Iraq, and other clinics in theater and at home; and

(4) commits to focus on the mental, in addition to the physical, well being of the Nation's military servicemen and women, and veterans, and to support the policies, resources, and funding necessary to successfully combat the mental and physical healthcare challenges that they may confront.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. KRATOVIL) and the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. FALLIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KRATOVIL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. KRATOVIL. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a tragedy our Nation experienced on Monday, May 11, 2009, at the combat stress clinic in Camp Liberty, Iraq, when a soldier reportedly killed five innocent American servicemen and wounded three others.

The shooting resulted in the tragic loss of Navy Commander Charles K. Springle, Army Major Matthew P. Houseal, Army Sergeant Christian E. Bueno-Galdos, Army Specialist Jacob D. Barton, and a native of my district

and Maryland's Eastern Shore, Specialist Michael E. Yates.

This resolution expresses heartfelt condolences to the families and friends of the victims of this tragic act, and it conveys Congress' ongoing deep gratitude for all of the brave members of our Armed Forces who have risked their lives in the service of our Nation. This resolution also recognizes the important work of medical professionals and staff who provide essential mental health services to servicemen and women at Camp Liberty and at other clinics both in theater and at home.

Now is the time to give increased attention to the mental health challenges faced by the courageous members of our Armed Forces, especially given our Nation's protracted military engagements in Iraq and Afghanistan. Our servicemen and -women and their families make extreme sacrifices each day in order to keep our Nation safe. Honoring our commitment to those who serve our Nation means not only offering first-class medical care for physical injuries but also in providing first-class mental health services.

Congress must commit to focusing on both the mental and physical well-being of the Nation's active military as well as of its veterans, and it must commit to supporting the policies, resources, and funding necessary to successfully combat the mental and physical health care challenges that they may confront.

As a result of this tragic accident, Maryland's Eastern Shore lost a native son in Specialist Michael Yates of Federalsburg. Growing up on the Eastern Shore, Michael was an avid hunter and fisherman. Like many of my constituents, he held a deep love for his country and a desire to serve in the defense of freedom. At the young age of 17, Michael joined the Army. He was then sent to Fort Knox, Germany and then to Iraq where he served as a cavalry scout. Michael had recently returned to Federalsburg where he was able to visit with family and friends one last time before returning to Iraq and ultimately to the counseling center at Camp Liberty.

It was here that a fellow soldier, whom Michael had described to his stepfather as a "fairly decent guy who had some major issues," reportedly shot and killed Michael.

We must make soldiers' and veterans' mental health a priority and heed Secretary of Defense Gates' recommendation to support funding for traumatic brain injury and psychological health exams for our servicemen and -women.

We owe this to Specialist Yates, to Commander Springle, to Major Houseal, to Sergeant Bueno-Galdos, and to Specialist Barton, as well as to the friends and families of those involved in this tragic event.

□ 1615

We owe this to each and every brave soldier and their families who make sacrifices daily and face the intense

stress that comes with the defense of our Nation.

House Resolution 471 was introduced along with fellow colleagues who lost constituents in this incident honoring their service and recognizing mental health issues among servicemen and veterans. I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution in honor of the those who lost their lives and all who serve in our Armed Forces.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FALLIN. Madam Speaker, I am here today to lend my support to House Resolution 471 expressing my sympathy to the victims, the families, and the friends of the victims of the tragic act of violence at the combat stress clinic at Camp Liberty in Iraq on May 11, 2009. And, Madam Speaker, it is with deep sadness that we come to the floor of the House of Representatives today to recognize five of our brave members of our Armed Forces who answered the call of duty and ultimately gave their lives to preserve our freedom and our way of life.

We may never understand what led to the tragic events at Camp Liberty, but what we do know is that five honorable men lost their lives; men who were husbands, who were fathers, sons, and brothers: Navy Commander Charles K. Springle of Wilmington, North Carolina; Army Major Matthew P. Houseal of Amarillo, Texas; Army Sergeant Christian E. Bueno-Galdos of Paterson, New Jersey; Army Specialist Jacob D. Barton of Springfield, Missouri; and Army Specialist Michael E. Yates of Federalsburg, Maryland.

Madam Speaker, there is no question that serving in combat is a profoundly life-altering experience. Men and women who face the challenges of combat are forever changed, and our Nation is eternally indebted to the brave men and women of the Armed Forces who fight to preserve our freedoms. But we also owe them more than just our gratitude. We owe them our commitment to protect them and to provide support and services to help them deal with the emotional and physical effects of combat.

And with that, I would like to extend my personal deepest sympathy to the family and friends of the servicemembers who lost their lives at Camp Liberty in Iraq on May 11, 2009, and would like to urge all Members of Congress to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KRATOVIL. Madam Speaker, I yield to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), as much time as he may consume.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

This resolution, H. Res. 471, is a resolution that deserves all of our support. The legislation expresses our sympathies to the five victims and their countless friends and families of the

violent acts that took place at Camp Liberty in Iraq in May. Many of us have been there many times.

These are senseless deaths. In a book that just came out 2 months ago, Joshua Cooper Ramo, "The Age of the Unthinkable," wrote, "Our old way of war is increasingly useless. It is senseless to aspire to periods of peace on Earth during the lifetime of anyone who reads the book unless we begin to change how, where, and why we do fight."

These deaths took place at a very particular spot at Camp Liberty, and both the gentlewoman and the gentleman who spoke of the names and places where these five soldiers came from are on the RECORD.

One of these soldiers, one of these brave men, came from the city I have lived in all my life. Army Sergeant Christian Bueno-Galdos was 25 years old. I honor, and we all honor, his sacrifice and his service. It exemplifies the deep sense of commitment that so many immigrants have for America. He was the youngest of four. He was born in Peru, and came here when he was 7 years old. He and his family settled in a gray house in a neighborhood I grew up in—Paterson, New Jersey. It was just across the street from the county road department in south Paterson.

He attended high school at Passaic County Tech. After graduating, he considered studying premed but instead decided to serve his country and joined the U.S. Army Reserves. It was in this service to his Nation that Sergeant Bueno-Galdos became a citizen of the United States of America. He went into the service before he was a citizen. His dedication and love for this country was so great, he voluntarily signed up for a second tour of duty. How many times have we heard this?

Then, on May 11, Sergeant Bueno-Galdos tragically lost his life, and Paterson and New Jersey and the United States lost a fine citizen. His parents first considered laying him to rest in their home country of Peru. But upon reflection of their son's love of America and commitment to this great Nation, Sergeant Bueno-Galdos was laid to rest in New Jersey with full military honors.

So we extend our deepest sympathies and heartfelt gratitude to his surviving wife Greisyn, his mother Eugenia, his father Carlos, and his three siblings.

Sergeant Bueno-Galdos was a courageous soldier, a loving husband, a son, a brother, a fine American citizen. He will be greatly missed but never forgotten in Paterson. We have already erected a monument on Memorial Day for him.

But my friends, today something else happened. We promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Mike Jaffee, who is now a full Colonel in the Air Force. Dr. Jaffee is a neurologist, psychologist. He's a leader in the Department of Defense to respond to traumatic brain injury and posttraumatic stress disorder. Isn't it ironic that these killings took place in

a stress area where American soldiers were trying to help those in need?

Twenty percent of those who have fought, who have been on the front lines, whether in Iraq or Afghanistan, have posttraumatic stress disorder. Most are misdiagnosed, most are undiagnosed, and the stigma is slowly peeling away. They need our help. Their families need our help.

So not only did we go into a war unprepared, but we did little for those who put their lives on the front line while we, supposedly gray men, decided where they would go and when they would return and how many times they would return to the battlefield. We are fools, to say the least.

We need to think about what's going on. These brave men and women have taken the entire burden while we act as if nothing happens. These senseless deaths will not be forgotten.

I ask all of us to vote for this legislation and remember their families

God bless America. Thank you.

Mr. MCMAHON. Madam Speaker, the tragic events that occurred at Camp Liberty in Iraq are a sad and prominent reminder that the mental health needs of our service men and women are simply not being met.

I have co-sponsored H. Res. 471 not only to express my sympathy, but because I know that such a tragedy could have been avoided.

A month ago, 46 of my colleagues in the House and I sent a letter to Chairman MURTHA and Ranking Member YOUNG of the defense appropriations subcommittee, supporting Secretary Gates' recommendations to increase mental health funding in the FY10 DOD budget by \$300 million.

I hold fast to this request and hope that this increase will contribute to an increase in mental health professionals to treat the invisible wounds of our men and women in uniform.

Mental Health screenings should be confidential, mandatory and comfortable for those who have witnessed the unimaginable on the battlefield. H.R. 1308, The Veterans Mental Health Screenings and Assessments Act, which I have introduced with my colleague, Congressman TOM ROONEY aims to do just this by eliminating the stigma of mental treatment through mandating screenings for all returning service men and women.

Again, my heart goes out to the families of the victims of the Camp Liberty shootings. We, in the Congress, must act to ensure that such a tragedy does not happen again.

Through granting Secretary Gates' request and enacting H.R. 1308, we will ensure that the victims of the awful Camp Liberty tragedy will not be forgotten and hopefully, prevent such catastrophes from occurring in the future.

Ms. FALLIN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KRATOVIL. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. KRATOVIL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 471, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. KRATOVIL. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1707

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. RICHARDSON) at 5 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.

## COMMEMORATING 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TIANANMEN SQUARE SUPPRESSION

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 489) recognizing the twentieth anniversary of the suppression of protesters and citizens in and around Tiananmen Square in Beijing, People's Republic of China, on June 3 and 4, 1989 and expressing sympathy to the families of those killed, tortured, and imprisoned in connection with the democracy protests in Tiananmen Square and other parts of China on June 3 and 4, 1989 and thereafter.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

### H. RES. 489

Whereas freedom of expression and assembly are fundamental human rights that belong to all people, and are recognized as such under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

Whereas June 4th, 2009, marks the 20th anniversary of the day in 1989 when the People's Liberation Army and other security forces finished carrying out the orders of Chinese leaders to use lethal force to disperse demonstrators in and around Beijing's Tiananmen Square;

Whereas the death on April 15, 1989, of Hu Yaobang, former General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, was followed by peaceful protests calling for the elimination of corruption, acceleration of economic and political reforms, especially freedom of expression and freedom of assembly; and calling for a dialogue between protesters and Chinese authorities on these issues;

Whereas by early May 1989, citizens advocating publicly for democratic reform across China included not only students, but also government employees, journalists, workers,

police, members of the armed forces and other citizens;

Whereas on May 20, 1989, martial law was declared in Beijing after authorities had failed to persuade demonstrators to leave Tiananmen Square;

Whereas during the late afternoon and early evening hours of June 3, 1989, ten- to fifteen thousand helmeted, armed troops carrying automatic weapons and traveling in large truck convoys moved into Beijing to "clear the Square" and surrounding streets of demonstrators;

Whereas on the night of June 3 and continuing into the morning of June 4, 1989, soldiers in armored columns of tanks outside of Tiananmen Square fired directly at citizens and indiscriminately into crowds, inflicting high civilian casualties, killing or injuring unarmed civilians who reportedly ranged in age from 9 years old to 61 years old; and whereas tanks crushed some protesters and onlookers to death;

Whereas after 20 years, the exact number of dead and wounded remains unclear; credible sources believe that a number much larger than that officially reported actually died in Beijing during the period of military control; credible sources estimate the wounded numbered at least in the hundreds; detentions at the time were in the thousands, and some political prisoners who were sentenced in connection with the events surrounding June 4, 1989, still languish in Chinese prisons;

Whereas there are Chinese citizens still imprisoned for "counter-revolutionary" offenses allegedly committed during the 1989 demonstrations, even though, according to the 1997 revision of China's Criminal Law, the "offenses" for which they were convicted are no longer crimes;

Whereas the Tiananmen Mothers is a group of relatives and friends of those killed in June 1989 whose demands include the right to mourn victims publicly, to call for a full and public accounting of the wounded and dead, and the release of those who remain imprisoned for participating in the 1989 protests;

Whereas members of the Tiananmen Mothers group have faced arrest, harassment and discrimination; the group's Web site is blocked in China; and international cash donations made to the group to support families of victims reportedly have been frozen by Chinese authorities;

Whereas Chinese authorities censor information that does not conform to the official version of events surrounding the Tiananmen crackdown, and limits or prohibits information about the Tiananmen crackdown from appearing in textbooks in China;

Whereas Chinese authorities continue to suppress peaceful dissent by harassing, detaining, or imprisoning advocates for democratic processes, journalists, advocates for worker rights, religious believers, and other individuals in China, including in Xinjiang and in Tibet, who seek to express their political dissent, ethnic identity, or religious views peacefully and freely; and

Whereas Chinese authorities continue to harass and detain advocates for democratic processes, such as Mr. Liu Xiaobo, a Tiananmen Square protester, prominent intellectual, dissident writer, and more recently a signer of Charter 08 (a call for peaceful political reform and respect for the rule of law published on-line in December 2008 by over 300 citizens, and subsequently endorsed by thousands more), who remains under house arrest; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses sympathy to the families of those killed, tortured, and imprisoned as a

result of their participation in the democracy protests in Tiananmen Square and elsewhere in China on June 3 and 4, 1989, and thereafter, and to all those persons who have suffered for their peaceful efforts to keep that struggle alive during the last two decades;

(2) calls on the People's Republic of China to invite full and independent investigations into the Tiananmen Square crackdown, assisted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

(3) calls on the legal authorities of People's Republic of China to review immediately the cases of those still imprisoned for participating in the 1989 protests for compliance with internationally recognized standards of fairness and due process in judicial proceedings, and to release those individuals imprisoned solely for peacefully exercising their internationally-recognized rights;

(4) calls on the People's Republic of China to end its harassment and detention of and its discrimination against those who were involved in the 1989 protests not only in Beijing, but in other parts of China where protests took place, and to end its harassment and detention of those who continue to advocate peacefully for political reform such as Mr. Liu Xiaobo, a signer of Charter 08 who remains under house arrest, and his wife, Liu Xia;

(5) calls on the People's Republic of China to allow protest participants who escaped to or are living in exile in the United States and other countries, or who reside outside of China because they have been "blacklisted" in China as a result of their peaceful protest activity, to return to China without risk of retribution or repercussion; and

(6) calls on the Administration and Members of the Congress to mark the 20th Anniversary of the events at Tiananmen Square appropriately and effectively by taking steps that includes—

(A) meeting whenever and wherever possible with participants in the demonstrations who are living in the United States;

(B) meeting with others outside of China who have been "blacklisted" in China as a result of their peaceful protest activities;

(C) signaling support for those in China who demand an accounting of the events surrounding June 4th, 1989; and

(D) expressing support for those advocating for accountable and democratic governance in China.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution. I now yield myself as much time as I may consume.

This resolution recognizes the 20th anniversary of the suppression of Chinese protesters and citizens in Tiananmen Square. Freedom of expres-

sion and freedom of assembly are fundamental human rights that belong to all people and are recognized as such under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In the last 20 years since Tiananmen Square, the significance of the U.S.-China relationship has grown dramatically on a variety of foreign policy issues and on our economic relationships. In pursuing these relations successfully, a key challenge has been to find the right combination of pursuit of basic American values. That was a challenge in consideration of trade relations with China in its accession to the WTO. There was incorporated in the legislation before Congress in 2000 the creation of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China to pursue issues relating to human rights, including labor rights and the rule of law. The commission has actively engaged on these issues and has issued a comprehensive report every year since its inception.

When peaceful protesters gathered in Beijing's Tiananmen Square and in over 100 other Chinese cities, it represented a burst of freedom. They called for the elimination of corruption and the acceleration of economic and political reforms, especially freedom of expression and freedom of assembly. These protesters included not only students but also government employees, journalists, workers, police and members of China's armed forces. People peacefully filled the square until thousands of armed forces moved in, surrounding the demonstrators. On June 4, 1989, soldiers fired directly into the crowds outside of Tiananmen Square, killing and injuring unarmed civilians. The exact number of the dead and wounded remains unknown. The wounded are estimated to have numbered at least in the hundreds. Detentions at the time were in the thousands. Some political prisoners still languish in Chinese prisons.

We today express our sympathy to the relatives and friends of those killed and injured on that day, and we stand with them as we honor the memory of those whose lives were lost and those who continue to suffer today. Let us be absolutely clear: this resolution asks nothing of China that is inconsistent with commitments to international standards to which China, in principle, has already agreed. We ask of China's leaders full and independent investigations into the Tiananmen Square crackdown with a full commitment to openness, and we call on Chinese authorities to release those individuals imprisoned solely for peacefully exercising their internationally recognized rights. We call on Chinese authorities to end the harassment and detention of those who were involved in the 1989 protests and to end the harassment and detention of those who continue to advocate peacefully for political reform.

I encourage my colleagues to support those in China who demand an ac-

counting of the events of June 4, 1989, and to express support for those advocating for accountable and democratic governance in China.

In closing, let me note that two decades ago, the Chinese people stood up at Tiananmen, but China's leaders ordered them to stand down. Many defied that order, choosing instead to remain faithful to their aspirations. The world took note, and we today preserve that memory for history.

I reserve the balance of my time.

The Chairman of the committee will take over the remainder of the time. I salute him, if I might, for his work and that of the ranking member on the committee and all of those who joined in supporting this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from California will control the remainder of the time.

There was no objection.

□ 1715

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in very strong support of this resolution "recognizing the 20th anniversary of the suppression of protesters and citizens in and around Tiananmen Square in Beijing, People's Republic of China, on June 3 and 4, 1989." The words "Tiananmen" mean "Gate of Heavenly Peace." Sadly, however, the events of that dark night 20 years ago were anything but heavenly or peaceful.

It was during that dark night that the hopes of a generation for a new and democratic China were cruelly smashed along with the papier-mache and wire statue of the Goddess of Democracy, built with youthful idealism by art students in Tiananmen Square. It was during that dark night that a single, brave figure in the picture seen around the world stood in silent defiance of army tanks as they rolled toward the square.

It was during that dark night that the people of China watched in horror as their own so-called "People's Army" turned assault weapons and bayonets on their own people, who reportedly ranged in age from 9 years old to 61 years old, all of whom were participating in a peaceful demonstration.

It was during that dark night that the blood of student martyrs stained a square where a previous generation of students had petitioned the rulers of China for democracy during the May 4 movement in 1919.

It was during that dark night that the pain began for the Tiananmen Mothers who, through two decades of harassment and intimidation, have displayed the courage to keep their dead children's hopes alive and their dreams alive of liberty.

It would be easy to forget that night of the long knives. It would be easy to look at the glittering business towers rising above an increasingly prosperous China and say that is in the past and

that it is over. That would be the easy thing to do, Madam Speaker. But that would not be the right thing to do.

A rising China is increasingly taking its place on the international stage. But it is a rising China that has no moral compass. That compass was lost in that dark night in Tiananmen Square when they murdered their own people, mostly students.

Now, two decades later, a time for truth and a time for truth telling is overdue. That is why this resolution calls on the Chinese authorities to invite full and independent investigations into the Tiananmen Square crackdown, assisted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

A famous saying goes that "Those who forget their past are destined to repeat it." Neither China nor the world could stand a repeat of that horrific tragedy of the Tiananmen Square Massacre.

It is time to honor the dead, express profound sympathy to the surviving family members, and to seek a full and honest accounting of the shocking events that occurred two decades ago this week before that gate which is meant to symbolize heavenly peace.

I urge my colleagues to strongly support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Speaker, I'm very honored to yield 1 minute to the Speaker of the House. For those of us who were in this Chamber at the time of the Tiananmen Square movement 20 years ago, we all remember that there was no one more passionate or eloquent on the aspirations of those students and more outraged by the dashing of those aspirations, whether the people at the square or of the Chinese people generally or the thousands of Chinese students who were studying in the United States at that time and watching that happen, than Leader PELOSI.

I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

And I thank him and SANDER LEVIN and Congresswoman ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN for bringing this legislation to the floor. I associate myself with the comments of Mr. POE and my friend, Mr. WOLF. We have been working on this issue for a very long time in our task force on China ever since I think even before Tiananmen.

Human rights in China is a very, very important issue. China is a very important country. The relationship between our two countries is very important economically, security-wise, culturally, and in every way. But the size of the economy, the size of the country, and the size of the relationship doesn't mean that we shouldn't speak out. I have said that if we don't speak out about our concerns regarding human rights in China and Tibet, then we lose all moral authority to discuss

it about any other country in the world.

Today we come together to support a resolution on the floor of the House of Representatives recognizing that 20th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre. Again, I thank my colleagues for bringing this legislation to the floor.

Twenty years ago, a generation ago, thousands, millions of Chinese students, workers, and citizens assembled in Tiananmen Square and all of the streets leading to it and from it to bravely speak out. It was about promoting more freedom in China in terms of accountability of the government in ending corruption. It was about, again, more transparency and the ability to speak and to assemble. It was about the aspirations of people in a country that they love and their desire to have dialogue with their leaders on the future of China.

It will be forever seared in our memory what happened next. The People's Liberation Army, the People's Army was used against the people, crushing demonstrators in Tiananmen Square and crushing dissent throughout China. And so again, Tiananmen Square is the place where many people assembled, but the demonstrations were beyond that and well into Beijing and across the country.

We remember, again, one of the most enduring images which actually happened after the crush, after the order was given to clear Tiananmen Square by such and such a time on June 4. A day or two later, a brave man stood before the tank. One of the most enduring images of the 20th century will forever be seared again in the conscience of the world, the picture of the lone man standing before the tank in the street bringing a line of tanks to a halt. When the tanks moved, he moved. He even climbed on the tank to communicate to the person in charge of the tank that Beijing was their city and they did not want tanks overtaking it. Today that spirit of Tiananmen lives in the hearts and minds of those continuing to work for freedom in China and beyond. The heroes had the courage to speak out for freedom.

There will be other observances of the Berlin Wall coming down throughout Europe in the next weeks and months. And actually, while the Chinese students, workers, and demonstrators used the Goddess of Democracy as the symbol in Tiananmen Square, inspired by our Founders, they, in turn, inspired others throughout Europe and the rest of the world to speak out for freedom, and they did achieve freedom. Unfortunately, the Chinese did not.

Some of the people arrested at the time of Tiananmen Square are still in prison. We really don't have all of their names, but we do have the names of some prisoners of conscience that I brought to the attention of the Chinese Government. In a letter to the President of China, I included some of those, and I want to read them into the

RECORD. And I will submit their names and the description of their situation into the RECORD.

Before I read them all, I want to talk particularly about Liu Xiaobo. Liu Xiaobo is one of those individuals who spoke for freedom. He spent 5 years in prison and in reeducation-through-labor camps for supporting the Tiananmen students and for questioning the one-party system. Late last year, he was again arrested for being one of the organizers of the Charter '08, an online public petition for democracy and the rule of law. About 5,000 people signed it. Imagine the courage of these people to sign such a petition. Liu continues to be held without charges. We call for his immediate and unconditional release.

Let me read the name of Dr. Wang Bingzhang. He is very famous. There was an article in the paper yesterday about him. Hu Jia, Shi Tao, Chen Guangcheng, Gao Zhisheng, Yan Zhengxue, Pastor Zhang Rongliang, Bangri Chogtrul Rinpoche, and Ronggyal Adrag are being held. Some of these are from Tibet as well. There are others, but I want to submit these names for the RECORD as they are representative of the situation.

I just had the privilege of visiting China last week. We had magnificent hospitality from the Chinese Government, and I am grateful for the opportunity they gave us to hear about their plans for climate change and issues of global concern. It also afforded me the opportunity to speak about human rights in China and Tibet and congressional concern about it to the President, the Premier and the Chairman of the National People's Congress. In terms of our dialogue, congressional and interparliamentary dialogue, I think it was clear from our visit that this concern is bipartisan, and any dialogue we had between our two congresses would have to include a discussion of human rights.

When we were there, the first meeting we had was with Bishop Jin of Shanghai to discuss the status of religious freedom in China. He was optimistic about the Catholics that he led in Shanghai having some more freedom and making progress in that regard. And I respect that. But that is not the case for all who wish to exercise their religious freedom in China. And again, China is a country of contradictions. You see progress here and you see oppression there. Perhaps it is how regions deal with these issues. But the fact is that much more needs to be done in terms of religious freedom.

I mentioned that we had submitted this letter to the Chinese Government. When we were in Hong Kong we met with Han Dongfang. Mr. WOLF, you know him. Han Dongfang was in Tiananmen Square as a bus driver at the time, and he gave us his view about what was happening and what opportunities that could be there.

It is something that is not taught to children. What we learned is that some



students in Beijing University did not have any idea of who the man before the tank was. They didn't have any idea. They could not relate to that. It was not part of their knowledge. It didn't trigger anything that they had heard about in China. That is pretty remarkable. But the fact is that the world will never forget, and that image is one that inspires those who aspire to freedom wherever it is in the world.

I do believe that all countries of the world have to get to a place of more openness, more transparency and more accountability of government. And perhaps the issue we visited the Chinese about, climate change, is one that can open some doors. Environmental justice can help people have clean air and clean water and get answers from their government as to why they do not have it.

Today, on this floor, and this week we are observing something that is sacred ground when we talk about human rights in the world. It is a remarkable occurrence that will continue to inspire people throughout the world and also inspire those in China who hope for and aspire to freedom.

Mr. Lantos, our late colleague, introduced me to the Dalai Lama and the issue of human rights in China and Tibet. He was always saying to me, "don't be discouraged; the fight for human rights is a long one." But who would have thought that 20 years after Tiananmen Square we would be observing this, that people would still be imprisoned and that we would be submitting names of people who want to be able to speak more freely, to assemble and have more accountability from their government?

For this and many other reasons, I'm grateful to our colleagues for their leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor. Thank you for that opportunity.

And with that, Madam Speaker, I want to submit, in full, my letter and the list of prisoners. This is important because they say the worst form of punishment for someone who is a political prisoner is to say that no one remembers that you are here. No one remembers why you are here. So think about that as you are in prison.

Well, we want them to know that in the Congress of the United States, we do know about them, we do care about them, and that we will continue to call for their freedom.

MAY 27, 2009.

Hon. HU JINTAO,  
President,  
People's Republic of China.

DEAR PRESIDENT HU: I am writing to ask for your assistance in obtaining the release of certain individuals detained or imprisoned in China. It is my understanding that these individuals are prisoners of conscience and they are detained or imprisoned for exercising rights that are guaranteed to them under Chinese law or under international human rights conventions that have been signed or ratified by the Chinese government.

Attached is a list of selected prisoners and brief descriptions of their cases. I look for-

ward to working with you on a positive outcome on these cases and for the welfare of these individuals. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

NANCY PELOSI,  
Speaker of the House.

KEY PRISONERS IN CHINA WHO SHOULD BE  
RELEASED—SUBMITTED MAY 27, 2009

Liu Xiaobo was detained and transported to an undisclosed location in December 2008 without any legal proceeding. He was one of the original signers of Charter 08 that calls for new policies to improve human rights and democracy in China. Liu is reportedly under residential surveillance at a location outside of his residence, in violation of China's Criminal Procedure law. It is my understanding that he has not been allowed to meet with his lawyer or family except for one brief visit with his wife. Under Chinese law, a person under residential surveillance does not need permission to meet with his lawyer.

Dr. Wang Bingzhang was abducted by Chinese authorities in Vietnam in June 2002 and brought to China. He was then convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in solitary confinement in a trial that produced no evidence or witnesses to prove the charges against him. Dr. Wang is an internationally recognized pro-democracy activist and the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention found that Wang's detention is arbitrary. Dr. Wang is a permanent resident of the United States and his sister and daughter are U.S. citizens. He is currently held in Beijing Prison in Shaoguan, Guangdong province, and suffers from phlebitis and has had three major strokes. At minimum, he should be released on medical parole.

Hu Jia was detained in December 2007 and sentenced to 3.5 years in prison in March 2008. The decision to take him into custody seems to have been made after leaders in several Chinese provinces issued a manifesto demanding broader land rights for peasants whose property had been confiscated for development. Hu pleaded not guilty on charges of "inciting subversion of state power" at his trial.

Shi Tao is a Chinese journalist serving a ten-year prison sentence for sending an email description of a government order prohibiting Chinese media from recognizing the fifteenth anniversary of the Tiananmen Square protests to a New York-based democracy website. Shi Tao was convicted with email account information provided by Yahoo! China. His lawyer, Guo Guoting, was repeatedly harassed in an effort to prevent him from representing Shi Tao.

Chen Guangcheng, a self-trained legal advocate who tried in June 2005 to investigate reports that officials in Linyi city, Shandong province, had subjected thousands of people to forced abortions, beatings, and compulsory sterilization in order to meet population control targets. Although central government officials agreed that the officials used illegal means, authorities rejected the class-action lawsuit Chen tried to file. Chen was tried on August 24, 2006, and sentenced to four years and three months for "intentional destruction of property" and "gathering people to disturb traffic order." Chen, who is blind, has reportedly been severely beaten in jail and has gone on a hunger strike to protest the beatings. He is serving his sentence in Linyi Prison.

Gao Zhisheng, founder of a Beijing law firm, has represented numerous activists, religious leaders, and writers. On October 18, 2005, Gao wrote an open letter to Hu Jintao and Wen Jiabao, exposing widespread torture against Falun Gong practitioners. On November 4, officials shut down his law firm

and began a campaign of harassment against Gao, his family, and associates. Authorities abducted Gao on August 15, 2006 and convicted him on December 22 of "inciting subversion of state power" and subject to a three-year sentence, suspended for five years. After Gao sent an open letter to the U.S. Congress in September 2007, he was taken away by the police for over 50 days, and tortured. Gao disappeared again on January 19, 2009. His current whereabouts are unknown.

Yan Zhengxue, a 63-year old writer and painter, was detained on October 18, 2006, during a police raid on his home in the Jiaojiang district of Taizhou city, Zhejiang province. The Taizhou People's Intermediate Court convicted him on April 13, 2007, of inciting subversion and sentenced him to three years in prison after he attended a conference in the U.S. several years earlier and published on the Internet three articles critical of the Chinese government. Yang's cell mate reportedly attacked him, causing head injuries. Yang's family is concerned about his diminishing physical and mental health due to harsh treatment in prison.

Pastor Zhang Rongliang is a Christian leader who was detained in Zhengzhou city, Henan province, in December 2004 and sentenced in June 2006 to seven years and six months in prison. Authorities charged him with "fraudulently obtaining border-exit documents" and illegally crossing the border in an effort to attend missions conferences. He had been beaten, detained, and harassed a number of times since his conversion to Christianity in 1969. He is reportedly in poor health and suffering from diabetes.

Bangri Chogtrul Rinpoche, a lama who lived as a householder, was convicted of inciting splittism and sentenced to life imprisonment in September 2000. He and his wife managed a children's home in Lhasa. The Lhasa Intermediate People's Court commuted his sentence from life imprisonment to a fixed term of 19 years in July 2003, and then reduced his sentence by an additional year in November 2005. He is serving his sentence, which will be complete on July 30, 2021, in Qushui Prison near Lhasa. He suffers from heart disease and gall stones.

Ronggyal Adrag, a nomad, climbed onto a stage at a horse-racing festival in Litang county, Sichuan province, on August 1, 2007, and shouted slogans calling for the Dalai Lama's return to Tibet, the release of Gedun Choekyi Nyima (the Panchen Lama identified by the Dalai Lama), freedom of religion, and Tibetan independence. The Ganzi Intermediate People's Court sentenced him on November 20, 2007, to eight year's imprisonment for inciting splittism.

□ 1730

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. WOLF), the ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice and Science, and also, he's the co-chair of the Tom Lantos Congressional Human Rights Commission.

Mr. WOLF. I thank the gentleman. I also want to thank the chairman and the ranking member and the Speaker for their efforts to bring this important resolution to the floor.

Twenty years after peaceful pro-democracy demonstrators gathered in Tiananmen Square and were brutally crushed, the human rights situation in China remains bleak. Not only does the government consistently silence dissent, repress religious believers and stifle opposition, but it is in the business

of actively rewriting history, almost like the communist government did in Russia.

Today's Washington Post features an op-ed, which I'd like to submit for the RECORD, which opens with an exchange that the author, Dan Southerland, had with a Chinese student a couple of years ago. Southerland, chief of the Washington Post's Beijing Bureau in the late Eighties, references his time as a reporter in Beijing on the now infamous June 4, 1989.

He writes, "but it soon became clear that June 4 meant nothing to her," a student. "Chinese censors have managed to erase all mention of that tragedy from the country's textbooks and state-run media."

The human rights situation in China is made worse by America's diminished commitment to raise these issues and be a voice for the voiceless. I'm saddened to say today that this has been true of successive administrations of both political parties.

In her first trip to the region, Secretary of State Clinton failed to make even a cursory public mention of human rights, saying that, "those issues can't interfere with economic, security or environmental matters."

Now, why would the Secretary of State say that? A Washington Post editorial following her trip and similarly dismissive comments on human rights in Egypt said that Secretary Clinton is, quote the Washington Post, and I thank them for this editorial, "sending a message to rulers around the world that their abuses won't be taken seriously by this U.S. administration."

Nor were they taken seriously in the waning days of the last administration. Congressman SMITH and I traveled to Beijing last July, just 1 month prior to the commencement of the 2008 Olympics. We brought with us a list of over 700 political prisoners to present to Ambassador Li, the current chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the National People's Congress, and pressed for the release of all political prisoners in China.

One night during our trip we were scheduled to meet with several human rights lawyers for dinner. All but one person scheduled to meet us was detained or otherwise prevented from attending by the Chinese security forces. The one activist with whom we were able to meet was arrested later that evening, and he and his family continue to face harassment by security forces. Very little was done by the Embassy or the State Department in the last administration when that took place. Silence was their response, basically, to this problem.

Now we see just this week, news reports indicate that Treasury Secretary Geithner desperately sought to assure China, our biggest creditor, that their billions of dollars in U.S. government debt were not a liability.

Why didn't Geithner at least raise the issue of human rights? Couldn't he have just said something about it?

Couldn't he have made a statement about it? Couldn't he have done something about it? And the answer? He did nothing about it. Perhaps if he's caught up or wherever he is in Beijing today he will correct the record and at least say something.

Our own economic reality has effectively silenced our voice, a tragic loss for all those political dissidents who languish in the Chinese laogai, those house church Christians who worship secretly in their homes, the Tibetans—and I've been to Tibet. They have plundered Tibet. The Uyghurs who are being persecuted, the Muslims who are being persecuted by the Chinese Government.

And the Catholic Church. There are 34 bishops in jail today in the Catholic Church, and yet no one speaks out on behalf of the Catholic Church.

And lastly, the Falun Gong who have suffered so much.

Since my first trip to China in 1991 with my good friend, Congressman SMITH, the human rights situation has gotten worse, despite promises to the contrary during the debate to grant China most favored nation status. One of the worst votes that this institution has ever cast was to give this evil empire, if you will, in China the most favored nation trading status.

It was during this trip that we visited Beijing Prison Number One. Chinese authorities informed us that approximately 40 Tiananmen Square protesters were in prison. Our requests to visit the demonstrators were denied. But instead, we found some demonstrators making socks for export to the United States whereby they were working on free and cheap labor to sell things to the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. WOLF. Unbelievably, 20 years after Tiananmen, our own State Department Human Rights Report indicates that the Chinese Government still has not provided a comprehensible, credible accounting of all those killed, missing or detained in connection with the violent suppression of the 1989 demonstration.

But Tiananmen is not simply a commemoration of a past event. Dozens of people are still believed to be imprisoned in connection with the demonstrating at Tiananmen, and millions more Chinese citizens still hope for the end to their oppression.

In a Constitution Day speech, President Ronald Reagan described the United States Constitution as "a covenant we have made, not only with ourselves, but with all of mankind."

In closing, Madam Speaker, we have an obligation to keep the covenant. And I continue to pray, as many people prayed during the days of the evil empire in the Soviet Union, pray for the fall, the collapse of the Chinese, of the Russian Government, and the collapse of the Wall, many and millions are

praying here in the United States and around the West for the fall, the fall of the Chinese Government, whereby there will be freedom, the government will be changed and the people of China, the good people of China, and they are good people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Mr. WOLF. The good people of China will be able to live in freedom, and there can be a rally in Tiananmen Square, a prayer meeting in Tiananmen Square, where millions can come from every denomination and worship in peace and have freedom and justice and democracy.

So we must remember, remember those who suffer. They are the heroes for China. And we will see this government change and we will see, in my lifetime, freedom in China.

[From the Washington Post, June 2, 2009]

#### TIANANMEN: DAYS TO REMEMBER

(By Dan Southerland)

Two years ago I met a Chinese student who was entering graduate school in the United States. I told her I had been in Beijing during "6-4," the Chinese shorthand for the massacre of June 4, 1989.

"What are you talking about?" she asked.

At first I thought she might not have understood my Chinese, but it soon became clear that "June 4" meant nothing to her. I probably shouldn't have been surprised.

In the 20 years since that day in 1989 when Chinese troops opened fire on unarmed civilians near Tiananmen Square, Chinese censors have managed to erase all mention of that tragedy from the country's textbooks and state-run media.

But for me, Tiananmen is impossible to forget. As Beijing bureau chief for The Post, I covered the student demonstrations that began in mid-April, tried to track a murky power struggle among top Chinese leaders and managed a small team of young, Chinese-speaking American reporters.

What I remember best was the sudden openness of many Beijing citizens of all professions. They were inspired by throngs of students calling for political reform, media freedom and an end to "official profiteering."

People I believed to be Communist Party supporters were suddenly telling me what they really thought. Some who had been silent in the past even debated politics on street corners.

In early May, Chinese journalists petitioned for the right to report openly on the Tiananmen protests, which on May 17 swelled to more than a million people marching in the capital. Journalists from all the leading Chinese newspapers, including the People's Daily, the mouthpiece of the Communist Party, joined in. Their slogan was "Don't force us to lie."

For a brief period, Chinese journalists were allowed to report objectively on the student protests. But this press freedom was short-lived and ended May 20 with the imposition of martial law and the entry of the People's Liberation Army into Beijing.

At first, Beijing residents manning makeshift barriers blocked the troops. But late on the evening of June 3, tanks, armored personnel carriers and soldiers firing automatic weapons broke through to the square.

The death toll quickly became a taboo subject for Chinese media.

Chinese doctors and nurses who had openly sided with students on the square, and who had allowed reporters into operating rooms to view the wounded, came under pressure to conceal casualty figures.

One brave doctor at a hospital not far from Tiananmen Square led me and a colleague to a makeshift morgue, where we saw some 20 bullet-riddled bodies laid out on a cement floor. I later learned that the doctor was "disciplined" for allowing us to view that scene.

A Chinese journalist I considered a friend tried to convince me that government estimates of fewer than 300 killed were correct and that these included a large number of military and police casualties. I later learned from colleagues of his that this journalist was working for state security.

After comparing notes with others, my guess was that the actual death toll was at least 700, and that most of those killed were ordinary Beijing residents.

It's almost incredible that the Chinese government has succeeded for so long in covering up a tragedy of this magnitude.

But for those who closely monitor the continued repression of civil liberties in China—and the government's stranglehold on news deemed "sensitive"—it's not surprising.

Chinese authorities continue to intimidate reporters, block Web sites and jam broadcasts of outside news organizations. China is the world's leading jailer of journalists and cyber-dissidents.

Chinese youths are among the most Web-savvy in the world. But Chinese search engines, chat and blog applications, as well as Internet service providers, are equipped with filters that block out certain keywords incorporated in a blacklist that is continually updated.

China's censorship is multipronged, sometimes heavy-handed and sometimes sophisticated, allowing debate on some issues and shutting it down on others, such as Tiananmen.

Censors hold online service providers and Internet cafe owners responsible for the content that users read and post. A small blogging service will usually err on the side of caution rather than lose its license because of a debate about June 4.

Lines that cannot be crossed shift from time to time, leaving citizens uncertain and therefore prone to self-censorship.

The good news is that the blackout isn't complete. We know from Radio Free Asia's call-in shows that some younger Chinese know just enough about Tiananmen to want to learn more.

I work with several Chinese broadcasters who were students in Beijing on June 4. Many of them saw more than I did. And they are here to remind me—and many Chinese—of a history we should never forget.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 5 minutes to the chair, or co-chair, of the Tom Lantos Human Rights Caucus, an outspoken advocate for human rights internationally and domestically, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), the chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee, for his leadership on this issue and for his advocacy of human rights.

And I also want to thank my good friend, Congressman SANDER LEVIN, for introducing this resolution.

I want to thank Congressmen FRANK WOLF and CHRIS SMITH for their dedication to promoting human rights in China.

And I especially want to thank the Speaker of the House, NANCY PELOSI, for insisting that we keep alive the memory of Tiananmen Square.

Madam Speaker, 1989 was a tumultuous year. It was the year Solidarity won the elections in Poland, the year the people of Germany tore down the Berlin Wall, and the year six Jesuit priests were murdered by the Salvadoran military.

And in May and June of 1989, it was the year when the people of China spontaneously came together calling for political and economic reforms. Students, journalists, workers, government employees, police, and even members of the Armed Forces, nonviolently raised their voices and asked their government, the Chinese Government, to listen to the people and engage in direct dialogue on how to reform the nation.

Because the largest gathering was in the largest main square of China, Tiananmen Square in Beijing, this moment in history is known as Tiananmen Square.

After an internal struggle, the Chinese authorities decided they did not want to talk directly with their people. Instead, they chose to respond with brute force that forever links the words "Tiananmen Square" with the brutal quelling of democracy, dissent and human aspiration.

Earlier today the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission held a hearing entitled, "20 years After the Crackdown: Tiananmen Square and Human Rights in China." And I would like to briefly describe just two of the individuals who testified before the Commission.

Mr. Fang Zheng was leaving Tiananmen Square in the early morning of June 4, 1989, along with other student protesters in an orderly retreat. He suddenly realized that a military tank was approaching them from behind. Sensing the imminent danger, he used all his strength to push a female student out of the tank's path. In doing so, both his legs were crushed by the tank's rolling treads.

Fang Zheng has continued to live in China. He has refused to cooperate with the government in its effort to cover up the truth of his lost legs and the massacre that took place. For the past 20 years he's been harassed and closely monitored by the police.

Always an excellent athlete, he excelled at sports, even after his legs were amputated. He won two gold medals and broke two Chinese national records at the 1992 All-China Disabled Athletic Games. And in 1994 he was forbidden to participate in the Far East and South Pacific Region Games, and last year he was banned from competing in the 2008 Special Olympics held in Beijing.

With the help of the mothers of Tiananmen Square and other brave Chinese who keep alive the memory of Tiananmen Square inside China, Fang Zheng is here in Washington to remember the 20th anniversary.

And even before Tiananmen, another brave man, Mr. Wang Youcai, was active in the Chinese democracy movement. In 1989 he was the Secretary-General of the Beijing Higher Education Students Autonomous Union in the Tiananmen Square protest. A graduate student at Peking University, he was arrested in 1989 and sentenced in 1991 to 4 years in prison for counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement. He was paroled in 1991, following a visit by then-Secretary of State, James Baker.

In 1998, Wang and a group of fellow Chinese citizens tried to officially register the China Democracy Party, but it was banned by the Chinese Government. And in December of 1998, Wang was sentenced to 11 years in prison for subversion. He was released in 2004, due to U.S. and international pressure, and sent into exile.

He has since lived in the United States, studying at Harvard and the University of Illinois, and he continues to be a member of the Chinese Democracy Party and firmly believes that the transition to constitutional democracy will occur in China.

These are just two of the millions of stories surrounding the events known as Tiananmen Square. And I would like to take a moment to remember the hundreds, perhaps thousands who were murdered in Tiananmen Square or later imprisoned or sent into exile. And I want to remember the families and friends and the colleagues of those who died and those who survived.

Madam Speaker, I will enter into the RECORD articles by Dr. Jianli Yang and Mr. Ha Jin, both of whom live in Massachusetts, and have recently published reflections on Tiananmen Square. Dr. Jianli was a student in Tiananmen, and Mr. Ha, a member of the People's Liberation Army and a student in the United States.

This week there will be a number of events on Capitol Hill and around Washington to remember Tiananmen Square. I encourage my House colleagues, congressional staff and House employees to take advantage of this opportunity and hear from firsthand eyewitnesses like U.S. journalists.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BERMAN. I am pleased to yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. MCGOVERN. They will be able to hear from firsthand eyewitnesses like U.S. journalists speaking at the Newseum on reporting live from Tiananmen Square, watching the documentary "Tank Man" in the Congressional Visitor Center, celebrating around a replica of the Goddess of Democracy Statue on the west lawn of the Capitol, or attending other hearings and events.

The Chinese Government wants not only the Chinese people but the world to forget Tiananmen Square. It is up to each of us to keep the memory alive.

[From the New York Times, May 31, 2009]  
EXILED TO ENGLISH

(By Ha Jin)

BOSTON.—I was in the People's Liberation Army in the 1970s, and we soldiers had always been instructed that our principal task was to serve and protect the people. So when the Chinese military turned on the students in Tiananmen Square, it shocked me so much that for weeks I was in a daze.

At the time, I was in the United States, finishing a dissertation in American literature. My plan was to go back to China once it was done. I had a teaching job waiting for me at Shandong University.

After the crackdown, some friends assured me that the Communist Party would admit its mistake within a year. I couldn't see why they were so optimistic. I also thought it would be foolish to wait passively for historical change. I had to find my own existence, separate from the state power in China.

That was when I started to think about staying in America and writing exclusively in English, even if China was my only subject, even if Chinese was my native tongue. It took me almost a year to decide to follow the road of Conrad and Nabokov and write in a language that was not my own. I knew I might fail. I was also aware that I was forgoing an opportunity: the Chinese language had been so polluted by revolutionary movements and political jargon that there was great room for improvement.

Yet if I wrote in Chinese, my audience would be in China and I would therefore have to publish there and be at the mercy of its censorship. To preserve the integrity of my work, I had no choice but to write in English.

To some Chinese, my choice of English is a kind of betrayal. But loyalty is a two-way street. I feel I have been betrayed by China, which has suppressed its people and made artistic freedom unavailable. I have tried to write honestly about China and preserve its real history. As a result, most of my work cannot be published in China.

I cannot leave behind June 4, 1989, the day that set me on this solitary path. The memory of the bloodshed still rankles, and working in this language has been a struggle. But I remind myself that both Conrad and Nabokov suffered intensely for choosing English—and that literature can transcend language. If my work is good and significant, it should be valuable to the Chinese.

[From Foreign Policy, May 2009]

AN ALTERNATIVE HISTORY OF CHINA

(By Jianli Yang)

The memoirs of Zhao Ziyang provide insight into what China would be like today if the 1989 democracy movement had prevailed.

"We must establish that [the] final goal of political reform is the realization of this advanced political system. If we don't move towards this goal, it will be impossible to resolve the abnormal conditions in China's market economy."

One of the most sincere advocates for an "advanced political system" in China—a system that included an independent judiciary, freedom of the press, and the right of citizens to organize (in a word, democracy)—was not a disenchanted dissident or an armchair academic. Writing at the most unlikely of times, the man was Zhao Ziyang, secretary general of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). Zhao was toppled in 1989 after trying to peacefully negotiate with student demonstrators—like myself—in Tiananmen Square. His fall paved the way for hard-liners, under the leadership of CCP official Deng Xiaoping, to crush the demonstrations with soldiers and tanks on the morning of

June 4, 1989. In one bold, violent stroke, the one-party regime, teetering on the verge of collapse, found reprieve. Zhao's vision of a more moderate democratic future, one meticulously documented in his recently released memoirs, vanished from the scene, its author put under house arrest.

There could hardly be a better time for Prisoner of the State: The Secret Journal of Premier Zhao Ziyang to be published, as the memoirs will be in both English and Chinese this week. Early June marks the 20th anniversary of Tiananmen Square—a memory that will certainly remind China of the democratic ideals left behind in tragedy. Reading Zhao's account, I—and no doubt other readers—cannot help but imagine what China would be like today if Zhao had prevailed in June 1989. What if the dissenters who stood firmly before the government in Tiananmen Square had gained Zhao as a powerful ally to their cause? Would China have devolved into political chaos? Or would it be a robust democracy, steeped in cultural freedoms, social justice, and economic vibrancy? In seeking to answer that question about the past, we can learn much about the present: a China that in terms of its political system and tendency toward authoritarianism has evolved little since 1989, and yet has become both the United States' second-largest trading partner and its most significant competitor.

Looking back at the crucial moment in 1989, it is first important to keep in mind how easily things might have turned in a different direction. China's movement toward democracy in 1989 was not as far-fetched as it might seem today. In fact, support for the democratic movement was so great that it caused an unprecedented split within the CCP leadership. A quarter or even a third of the officials in Beijing joined the protesters. Most of the rest were sympathetic toward the students. The degree of dissatisfaction within the party was very high, and many agreed with the protesters that the CCP had lost any pretense of being a "people's" party and had become a self-serving elite.

That disillusionment came from a series of market-oriented reforms begun a decade earlier, in 1978. Although the changes produced rapid economic growth, they also led to contradictions: opening the economy negated the moral authority of the Communist revolution and unleashed unbridled corruption in its place. The 1989 democracy movement had two slogans. One was "Freedom and democracy," and the other was "No official business dealings, no corruption." After Tiananmen Square protesters were quashed and their government sympathizers, like Zhao, sidelined, corruption blossomed just as much as China's GDP (the fastest-growing among developed states over the last 25 years) has.

It didn't have to be this way. If the democracy movement had succeeded, the CCP would likely still be the ruling party. But its policies and goals would have evolved more democratically under Zhao's leadership. In the last chapter of his memoirs, the former general-secretary of CCP praises the Western system of parliamentary democracy and says it is the only way for China to address corruption and inequality. He would no doubt have led the country down this path.

Zhao's reforms, one might imagine, would have proceeded at a purposeful but amenable pace, beginning with an opening of partial freedoms of assembly and demonstration. Student organizations would have become lawful, eventually precipitating a lift on the ban on political parties. The press would likewise feel a weight lifted, and the country's National People's Congress would have become more than a rubber-stamp assembly. Public participation would have followed,

with public debate emerging on difficult questions from ethnic relations, to foreign affairs, to government corruption, to HIV/AIDS and the environment. In other words, China would have embarked on a peaceful transition to democracy. A democratic China—one that followed Zhao's model—would have prospered economically, too.

Instead, today China feels the consequences of rejecting this path of reform. The same corruption that motivated the opposition 20 years ago is today an open sore on the face of Chinese society. Eighty percent of China's wealth is thought to be controlled by the top 10 percent of party officials. And it's visible. Corruption distorts every aspect of Chinese society, from the shoddy workmanship of the elementary schools that collapsed during last year's earthquake (while the homes of party officials stood firm) to the summary displacement of more than 300,000 Beijing citizens in the name of "beautification" to prepare for the 2008 Olympics. No wonder, then, that corruption is still the largest source of alienation between the CCP and the population. Endemic corruption is the grievance cited in an estimated 100,000 major protests each year in China.

To the outside world, Chinese society has prospered. But internally, it has atrophied morally and socially. China maintains its competitive edge through a base exploitation of its workers, who labor without rights or avenues of recourse. Even the most advanced free market economies find it hard to compete. The Chinese government becomes rich, but ordinary people do not. The average Chinese citizen contributes less to the country's GDP today than he or she did in 1988.

One of the most famous slogans for China's reforms has been to "cross the river by feeling stones." Surely, Deng Xiaoping meant to infer a gradual notion of change. Instead, the metaphor today mockingly describes a society at odds with itself, lacking direction to support its ever-looming one party structure. The contradiction will not easily go away—and will likely flare again, just as it did two decades ago. Zhao Ziyang foresaw this perpetual confrontation years ago, arguing that unless the Chinese government moved toward real democratic reform "it will be impossible to resolve the abnormal conditions in China's market economy."

They were prophetic words, indeed. Today, even as China's leadership has moved further from Zhao's vision, the Tiananmen ideals never left the political dialogue. More than at any time in the last two decades, people might just be willing to protest to bring those ideals back again. Until then, we are left to confront the equally predictive words of the Soviet-era dissident, Andrei Sakharov: "The world community cannot rely on a government that does not rely on its own people."

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRBACHER), ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Organizations, Human Rights and Oversight.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Madam Speaker, June 4 marks the 20th anniversary of the massacre of the Chinese democracy movement at Tiananmen Square in Beijing. This date marks a turning point, and it also marks a day of shame for the bloody murder, a murder that was committed by the Communist party bosses when they sent Chinese troops to slaughter the idealistic Chinese people who were demanding democracy in Tiananmen Square at this time just 20 years ago.

This day the government of China affirmed to the world that it is a criminal enterprise that is perfectly willing to murder unarmed people in order to stay in power.

□ 1745

Shame on those Communist Party bosses who still 20 years after Tiananmen Square would still massacre advocates of democracy if they would gather in their streets, just as they would massacre Falun Gong members one at a time as they would arrest them, put them into prison, murder them, and would sell their body parts, just as they would murder Tibetan nationalists or Christians or other religious believers. Shame on Beijing. Shame on the people of the world who would treat the Government of Beijing as if it were the same as a democratic government.

June 4 is not just a day of shame for the Beijing regime, however. It is a day of shame for our government as well. Under President Reagan, we made it clear that the United States would continue providing credit, investment, beneficial trade arrangements, and technology transfer as long as China was willing to continue on the path of reform and on the path of making their society more open. Reagan, had he been confronted with Tiananmen Square, would have sent a message: if you send the troops in to massacre these people, the deal is off. You will pay a price.

Do you know what our government did? It wasn't President Reagan. It was President Herbert Walker Bush. Do you know what his message said? It said nothing because he didn't send a message, and that was the message the murderers in Beijing needed to hear.

America really doesn't give a damn about democracy. America doesn't care about human rights. We care about making a buck, and if you have to slaughter the people at Tiananmen Square, the Americans will never ever protest; they won't whisper a protest; they won't cancel contracts, because money is more important to the Americans than freedom.

Well, I'm afraid that did not represent the America that I'm all about. That immorality of siding with a dictatorship, of siding with the gangsters, of siding with the murderers in order to make a short-term profit—that policy—is coming back to haunt us now. That policy has created a monster in Beijing—a powerful, powerful force for evil in this world that we now must confront.

Today marks an anniversary—an anniversary of shame on those who committed the murders, an anniversary of shame on what our reaction was to those murders and to the repression that took place 20 years ago.

Let us send a message to the people of China: We are on their side. Hopefully, if nothing else, this resolution will let them know that, as our people stumble over themselves in trying to

make short-term profits by making deals with the gangsters who have oppressed the people of China, there are Americans here who still hold true to the values of Jefferson, of Washington—of our Founding Fathers—and that there are Americans who still hold true to those values that liberty and justice for all is more important than short-term profit gains for American capitalists.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Speaker, let me first ask you how much time I may consume.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 8 minutes remaining.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First of all, I would like to thank my good friend, Representative SANDY LEVIN of Michigan, for his leadership as the chief sponsor of this resolution and as the co-Chair of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China.

First and foremost, I would like to express my sympathy to the families of those killed, tortured and imprisoned as a result of their participation in the democracy protests in Tiananmen Square and in other parts of China 20 years ago this week.

The world must not forget the horrendous events which occurred that fateful day when the Chinese Army was ordered to clear the square, using lethal force against its own citizens. Hundreds of unarmed civilians were killed or injured. The Chinese Government detained thousands of Chinese citizens in connection with the protests. Many of them still languish today in Chinese prisons.

Even after 20 years, the precise number of dead, wounded, and detained remains unclear. Chinese authorities still censor information that does not conform to its official version of events surrounding the Tiananmen massacre. The government also limits or bans information about the crackdown from appearing in Chinese textbooks.

How can China claim its place as a major global power if the government refuses to address the Tiananmen protests in an honest and candid way? How can China develop into a modern society if its own citizens are prevented from knowing their own history?

This resolution calls on the Chinese Government to initiate a full investigation into the crackdown, to review the cases of those still imprisoned for participating in the protests and to end its harassment and discrimination against those who were involved. Finally, this resolution recognizes those Chinese citizens who have suffered for their efforts to keep the struggle for democracy alive during the last two decades.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, in 1992, I had the opportunity to go to Tiananmen Square.

I was there by myself, but the square was packed. Once again, it was packed with a lot of people, with a lot of students. I was well-received by those students. They wanted to talk to me. They were very friendly, and they were friendly to me for the sole reason that I was an American. Otherwise, they did not know me at all.

While talking to some of the students who weren't afraid to talk to me because of the authorities that were nearby, one of them whispered to me in perfect English that we want what you have in America. Of course, he was speaking of that word "liberty." Down in the soul of every person on Earth, I believe, is that spirit that the good Lord gives us for freedom. I think we are made that way. We are made that way in this country, but we are made that way throughout the world, and those students in China are made that way as well for they seek and hope to obtain the word "liberty."

The rulers in China need to release the Tiananmen Square students. China should show the world that they are no longer going to continue to murder their own people who peaceably disagree with the government.

In Beijing, not only is there Tiananmen Square, but also nearby is the Forbidden City. The Forbidden City got its name because it was a walled fortress where the emperors for thousands of years would live and rule the massive country of China, but they forbade the people to come into the Forbidden City. The Forbidden City still exists in a mentality way in China for the City of Beijing still forbids its own people the freedom to speak as they wish, the freedom to assemble, and it forbids the freedom of the people to disagree with their government in a peaceful way.

In the name of liberty and in the name of freedom in which we believe, we have an obligation here in the United States to speak out against the acts of terror that the Chinese Government imposes on their own people. We need to remember the dark nights of June 1989. We need to light a candle to bring openness and transparency to the acts that the Chinese Government committed on its own students.

And that's just the way it is.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank, Mr. LEVIN for introducing this important resolution commemorating the 20th anniversary of the brutal suppression of innocent men, women and children in China.

Twenty years ago, in May 1989, hundreds of thousands of demonstrators gathered on Tiananmen Square and elsewhere in China to express their desire for peaceful democratic reform. In the face of these massive demonstrations the Chinese Communist Party hesitated. There were apparently some decent men and women in the party's leadership, who had begun to understand what a tragedy Communist rule has been for the Chinese people, countless millions of whose lives had been destroyed by its famines and cultural revolutions and totalitarian social controls.

But we know what happened. Jiang Zemin [JANG ZUH-MEEN] pushed the reformers

aside, cleared Tiananmen Square with tanks, and shot to death thousands of peaceful demonstrators.

In December of 1996 here in Washington, at the invitation of President Bill Clinton, General Chi Haotian, the Defense Minister of the People's Republic of China, the general who was the operational commander of the soldiers who slaughtered pro-democracy demonstrators in and around Tiananmen Square in June of 1989, said, "Not a single person lost his life in Tiananmen Square."

According to General Chi, the Chinese Army did nothing more violent than, and I quote him, "pushing of people."

General Chi not only met with Mr. Clinton in the White House but was accorded full military honors, including a 19-gun salute and visits to military bases. Rather than getting the red carpet, General Chi should have been held to account for his crimes against humanity.

To counter the big lie, I quickly put together and chaired a hearing of eyewitnesses to the Tiananmen Square massacre, including several Chinese, a former editor of the People's Daily, and Time Magazine's Beijing bureau chief.

I also invited General Chi or anyone else to testify before our committee from the government of China. They were no-shows, although I left a chair for them.

One of our witnesses, a man by the name of Xuecan Wu, the former editor of the People's Daily, was singled out by Li Peng for punishment and got 4 years in prison for trying to tell the truth to his readers in Beijing.

Mr. Wu called General Chi's lie about no one being killed "shameless" and told my subcommittee that he personally saw at least, and I quote him here, "at least 30 carts carrying dead and wounded people."

Eyewitness Jian-Ki Yang, Vice President of the Alliance for a Democratic China, testified, and I quote, "I saw trucks of soldiers who got out and started firing automatic weapons at the people. Each time they fired the weapons, three or four people were hit, and each time the crowd went down to the ground. We were there for about an hour and a half. I saw 13 people killed. We saw four tanks coming from the square, and they were going very fast at a very high speed. The two tanks in front were chasing students."

He went on to say, "They ran over the students. Everyone was screaming. We counted 11 bodies."

Time Magazine's David Aikman, another eyewitness said, and I quote, "Children were killed holding hands with their mothers. A 9-year-old boy was shot seven or eight times in the back, and his parents placed the corpse on a truck and drove through the streets of northwest Beijing on Sunday morning. 'This is what the government has done,' the distraught mother kept telling crowds of passersby through a makeshift speaker system."

Madam Speaker, 20 years after Tiananmen Square, the Chinese government perpetuates General Chi's Orwellian fabrication that no one died. In truth, thousands died and approximately 7,000 were wounded.

Twenty years after Tiananmen Square, an untold number of democracy activists remain incarcerated for peacefully advocating human rights. To be jailed by the Chinese, as we all know, means torture, humiliation, and severe deprivations. The ugly spirit of the Tiananmen Square Massacre continues. The brave and

noble human rights attorney Gao Zhisheng has been subjected to excruciating torture that continues today. We must raise our voice on his behalf—and for others like him.

Earlier this year, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said she wouldn't let China's shameless human rights record "interfere" with other issues including and especially China's purchase of U.S. treasury securities to finance America's debt. Wittingly or not, that kind of attitude enables abuse and torture.

In the early 1990s, Congressman FRANK WOLF and I visited Beijing Prison Number 1, a bleak gulag where 40 Tiananmen Square prisoners were being unjustly detained. We saw firsthand the price paid by brave and tenacious individuals for peacefully petitioning their government for freedom. And it was not pretty. They looked like the walking skeletons of Auschwitz.

Despite the hopes and expectations of some that robust trade with China would usher in at least a modicum of respect for human rights and fundamental liberties, the simple fact of the matter is that the dictatorship in China oppresses, tortures and mistreats millions of its own citizens.

Moreover, China is the land of the one-child-per-couple policy, a barbaric policy that makes brothers and sisters illegal. Forced abortion, force sterilization and ruinous fines are routinely deployed to ensure compliance with this Draconian and utterly cruel family planning policy.

The criminal slaughter of Tiananmen has had terrible and lasting consequences for the Chinese people, and for the world. China had reached a turning point, and failed to turn. Twenty years later, it still has not turned.

The Chinese people still live under a one-party government that ruthlessly represses dissenters and democratic activists, that controls all news media and blocks and censors the Internet. The Communist party still enforces a one-child policy that makes brothers and sisters illegal, and regularly conducts campaigns of forced abortion. It still persecutes religious believers, and it has stepped up its campaign of cultural genocide in Xinjiang [SHIN JANG] and Tibet.

The men and women who rule China today are the protégés of the criminals of Tiananmen, and, in order to claim legitimacy, do everything they can to suppress the facts about Tiananmen. Last summer FRANK WOLF and I walked across Tiananmen Square—officials searched us before we entered the square, and squads of police surrounded us while we were on it, terrified we might hold up a simple sign or banner. Later, we tried to look up "Tiananmen Square" on the tightly-controlled Chinese Internet. Of course, mere mention of the slaughter has been removed from the Chinese Internet. As noted in the resolution before us, the Chinese authorities censor any effort to inform the public about what occurred in June 1989.

I also want to say that our government has not done enough to support the Chinese people. And our failure has been a defining event for our own foreign policy, also with terrible consequences for the world.

The Chinese Communist Party, and dictators around the world, drew the conclusion that America's talk of human rights was just hot air, that the only interests that really matter to us are financial.

Our government has a duty to speak up more on human rights in China. Unfortunately,

they have been doing the opposite. President Obama has not shown much interest in human rights. In our policies towards Cuba, Venezuela, Iran, and Russia, to name a few countries, human rights has been dramatically downgraded, and everyone understands this.

And Secretary Clinton has effectively taken human rights off the U.S. agenda with the Chinese Government, telling the global media that concern for the protection of human rights of the Chinese people can't be allowed to "interfere" with the economic crisis, climate change, and security—as if human rights were disconnected and irrelevant to those issues.

And so, Madam Speaker, it is all the more important that the House of Representatives pass this resolution, and by doing so:

express sympathy to the families of those who suffered so terribly as a result of the Chinese Government's actions 20 years ago, and our solidarity with those who continue to suffer human rights abuses at the hands of Chinese Government officials;

call for a full and independent investigation into what occurred during the Tiananmen Square suppression;

call on the Chinese Government to release all those, including those who participated in the Tiananmen Square demonstrations, who are wrongfully imprisoned in violation of their human rights; and

call on the Administration to take aggressive action in support of China's human rights defenders.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, this week, on June 3 and 4, we will mark the 20th anniversary of the tragic events at Tiananmen Square in Beijing in 1989. I remember very vividly the terrible images of tanks rolling through the square. At the time, I happened to be in Krakow, Poland as an election observer for Poland's first free elections. As we watched the television coverage from Solidarity Headquarters, we did not know the context or the details of the event that was unfolding before us. We didn't know what we were witnessing, and speculated that it was stock footage meant to intimidate the Polish people from voting the next morning.

Of course, the reality of what had happened soon became clear: a brutal crackdown on Chinese supporters of democracy. Twenty years later, on the occasion of this anniversary, we should take the opportunity not only to remember the victims of that terrible event, but to assess both the path that China has since followed and our bilateral relationship.

We know well that China has a very long way to go in eradicating human rights abuses. Unlawful and politically motivated imprisonments, ethnic persecution and restrictions on free speech rank highest among the abuses that persist. But that is only part of China's story in the past two decades. Hundreds of millions of Chinese people have also been lifted out of poverty because of economic reforms, and today have a far better quality of life than ever before. Chinese civil society has developed, government transparency has improved and a number of key human rights laws have been passed. Of course, laws aren't worth the paper they are printed on if they are not enforced, but that only highlights the need to develop legal institutions and a professional, independent judiciary that can enforce the laws that have been passed.

All of this paints a mixed picture—but one that is slowly improving. In China's 5,000-year



history, no period has seen more rapid and dramatic change than the last 20 years. The pace of progress may seem glacial by American standards; but in the Chinese context, this is important progress that must be continued. It is also important to recognize that this progress has been made possible through U.S. engagement. By working with the Chinese and encouraging economic and political reform, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, we have been able to ensure that the move toward greater freedom and accountability continues. By bringing China into the WTO and other multilateral institutions, we have bound the Chinese to a rules-based system where the rule of law is the only arbiter.

Looking down the road, we see that the Chinese government has a very long way to go indeed before it has the moral authority that only comes from being of the people, by the people and for the people. But we also cannot lose sight of the road behind us, the progress that has already been made. Any improvement in the quality of life of the Chinese people since 1989 is due in large part to engagement with the American people. If we are to ensure that progress does not stop until every Chinese person is free and the rule of law prevails, we must continue to engage, encourage and hold China accountable.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield back.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Speaker, if the gentleman has yielded back the balance of his time, I will yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 489.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1840

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. TAUSCHER) at 6 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.

## REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 31, LUMBEE RECOGNITION ACT, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1385, THOMASINA E. JORDAN INDIAN TRIBES OF VIRGINIA FEDERAL RECOGNITION ACT OF 2009

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-131) on the resolution (H. Res. 490) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 31) to provide for the recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1385) to extend Federal recognition to the Chickahominy Indian Tribe, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Division, the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, the Rappahannock Tribe, Inc., the Monacan Indian Nation, and the Nansemond Indian Tribe, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

## APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO HOUSE COMMISSION ON CONGRESSIONAL MAILING STANDARDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 501(b), and the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards:

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN, California

Mr. PRICE, Georgia

Mr. MCCARTHY, California

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

House Resolution 421,

House Joint Resolution 40, and

House Resolution 489, in each case by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

## RECOGNIZING 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 421, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 421.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 1, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 292]

YEAS—392

Abercrombie	Davis (IL)	Kildee
Ackerman	Davis (KY)	Kilpatrick (MI)
Aderholt	Davis (TN)	Kilroy
Adler (NJ)	Deal (GA)	Kind
Akin	DeFazio	King (IA)
Alexander	DeGette	King (NY)
Altmire	DeLauro	Kingston
Andrews	Dent	Kirk
Arcuri	Diaz-Balart, L.	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Austria	Diaz-Balart, M.	Kissell
Baca	Dicks	Klein (FL)
Bachmann	Dingell	Kline (MN)
Bachus	Doggett	Kosmas
Baird	Donnelly (IN)	Kratovil
Baldwin	Dreier	Kucinich
Barrow	Driebeaus	Lamborn
Bartlett	Duncan	Lance
Barton (TX)	Edwards (MD)	Langevin
Bean	Edwards (TX)	Larsen (WA)
Becerra	Ehlers	Larson (CT)
Berkley	Ellison	Latham
Berman	Ellsworth	LaTourette
Biggert	Emerson	Latta
Bilbray	Eshoo	Lee (CA)
Billirakis	Fallin	Lee (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Farr	Levin
Bishop (NY)	Fattah	Lewis (CA)
Bishop (UT)	Filner	Lewis (GA)
Blackburn	Flake	Linder
Blumenauer	Fleming	LoBiondo
Blunt	Forbes	Loeb sack
Boccieri	Fortenberry	Lofgren, Zoe
Boehner	Foster	Lowe y
Bonner	Fox x	Lucas
Bono Mack	Frank (MA)	Luetkemeyer
Boozman	Frelinghuysen	Lujan
Boren	Fudge	Lummis
Boswell	Galle gley	Lungren, Daniel
Boucher	Garrett (NJ)	E.
Boustany	Gerlach	Lynch
Boyd	Giffords	Mack
Brady (PA)	Gingrey (GA)	Maffei
Brady (TX)	Gohmert	Manzullo
Braley (IA)	Gonzalez	Marchant
Bright	Goodlatte	Markey (CO)
Brown (SC)	Gordon (TN)	Markey (MA)
Brown-Waite,	Granger	Marshall
Ginny	Graves	Massa
Buchanan	Grayson	Matheson
Burgess	Green, Al	Matsui
Burton (IN)	Green, Gene	McCarthy (CA)
Butterfield	Grijalva	McCarthy (NY)
Buyer	Guthrie	McCaul
Calvert	Gutierrez	McClintock
Camp	Hall (NY)	McCotter
Campbell	Hall (TX)	McDermott
Cantor	Halvorson	McGovern
Cao	Hare	McHenry
Capito	Harman	McHugh
Capps	Hastings (FL)	McIntyre
Capuano	Hastings (WA)	McKeon
Cardoza	Heinrich	McMorris
Carnahan	Heller	Rodgers
Carney	Hensarling	McNerney
Carson (IN)	Hergert	Meek (FL)
Carter	Herseth Sandlin	Melancon
Cassidy	Higgins	Mica
Castle	Hill	Michaud
Castor (FL)	Himes	Miller (FL)
Chaffetz	Hinchey	Miller (MI)
Chandler	Hinojosa	Miller (NC)
Childers	Hirono	Miller, Gary
Clay	Hodes	Miller, George
Cleaver	Hoekstra	Minnick
Clyburn	Holden	Mitchell
Coffman (CO)	Holt	Mollohan
Cohen	Honda	Moore (KS)
Cole	Hoyer	Moore (WI)
Conaway	Hunter	Moran (KS)
Connolly (VA)	Inglis	Moran (VA)
Cooper	Inslee	Murphy (CT)
Costa	Israel	Murphy (NY)
Costello	Issa	Murphy, Patrick
Courtney	Jackson (IL)	Murphy, Tim
Crenshaw	Jenkins	Murtha
Crowley	Johnson, E. B.	Myrick
Cuellar	Jones	Nadler (NY)
Culberson	Jordan (OH)	Napolitano
Cummings	Kagen	Neal (MA)
Dahlkemper	Kanjorski	Neugebauer
Davis (AL)	Kaptur	Nunes
Davis (CA)	Kennedy	Nye

Oberstar	Royce	Taylor	[Roll No. 293]	Platts	Schauer	Thompson (CA)
Obey	Rush	Teague		Poe (TX)	Schiff	Thompson (MS)
Olson	Ryan (OH)	Terry		Polis (CO)	Schmidt	Thompson (PA)
Olver	Ryan (WI)	Thompson (CA)		Pomeroy	Schock	Thornberry
Ortiz	Sánchez, Linda	Thompson (MS)		Posey	Schrader	Tiahrt
Pascrell	T.	Thompson (PA)		Price (GA)	Schwartz	Tierney
Pastor (AZ)	Sarbanes		Abercrombie	Price (NC)	Scott (GA)	Titus
Paul	Scalise	Thornberry	Ackerman	Putnam	Scott (VA)	Tonko
Paulsen	Schakowsky	Tiahrt	Aderholt	Quigley	Sensenbrenner	Towns
Pence	Schauer	Tiberi	Adler (NJ)	Radanovich	Serrano	Tsongas
Perlmutter	Schiff	Tierney	Akin	Rahall	Sessions	Turner
Perriello	Schmidt	Titus	Alexander	Rehberg	Shadegg	Upton
Peterson	Schock	Tonko	Altmire	Reichert	Shea-Porter	Van Hollen
Petri	Schrader	Towns	Arcuri	Reyes	Sherman	Velázquez
Pingree (ME)	Schwartz	Tsongas	Austria	Richardson	Shimkus	Visclosky
Pitts	Scott (GA)	Turner	Baca	Rodriguez	Simpson	Walden
Platts	Scott (VA)	Upton	Bachmann	Roe (TN)	Sires	Walz
Poe (TX)	Sensenbrenner	Van Hollen	Bachus	Rogers (AL)	Slaughter	Wamp
Polis (CO)	Serrano	Velázquez	Baird	Rogers (KY)	Smith (NE)	Wasserman
Pomeroy	Sessions	Visclosky	Baldwin	Rogers (MI)	Smith (TX)	Schultz
Posey	Shadegg	Walden	Barrow	Rohrabacher	Smith (WA)	Watson
Price (GA)	Shea-Porter	Walz	Bartlett	Rooney	Snyder	Watt
Price (NC)	Sherman	Wamp	Barton (TX)	Roskam	Souder	Waxman
Putnam	Shimkus	Wasserman	Bean	Ross	Space	Weiner
Quigley	Shuster	Schultz	Becerra	Roybal-Allard	Spratt	Welch
Rahall	Simpson	Watson	Berkley	Royce	Stark	Westmoreland
Rangel	Sires	Watt	Berman	Rush	Stearns	Wexler
Rehberg	Skelton	Waxman	Berry	Ryan (OH)	Stupak	Whitfield
Reichert	Slaughter	Weiner	Biggart	Ryan (WI)	Sutton	Wittman
Reyes	Smith (NE)	Welch	Biglray	Sánchez, Linda	Tanner	Wolf
Richardson	Smith (TX)	Westmoreland	Bilirakis	T.	Tauscher	Woolsey
Rodriguez	Smith (WA)	Wexler	Bishop (GA)	Sarbanes	Taylor	Wu
Roe (TN)	Snyder	Whitfield	Bishop (NY)	Scalise	Teague	Young (AK)
Rogers (AL)	Souder	Wittman	Bishop (UT)	Schakowsky	Terry	Young (FL)
Rogers (KY)	Space	Wolf	Blackburn			
Rogers (MI)	Spratt	Woolsey	Blumenauer			
Rohrabacher	Stark	Wu	Blunt			
Rooney	Stearns	Yarmuth	Bocieri			
Roskam	Stupak	Young (AK)	Boehner			
Ross	Tanner	Young (FL)	Bonner			
Roybal-Allard	Tauscher		Bono Mack			

## NAYS—1

Berry

## NOT VOTING—40

Barrett (SC)	Jackson-Lee	Ros-Lehtinen
Broun (GA)	(TX)	Rothman (NJ)
Brown, Corrine	Johnson (GA)	Ruppersberger
Clarke	Johnson (IL)	Salazar
Coble	Johnson, Sam	Sánchez, Loretta
Conyers	Lipinski	Sestak
Delahunt	Maloney	Shuler
Doyle	McCollum	Smith (NJ)
Engel	McMahon	Speier
Etheridge	Meeks (NY)	Sullivan
Franks (AZ)	Pallone	Sutton
Griffith	Payne	Waters
Harper	Peters	Wilson (OH)
	Radanovich	Wilson (SC)

□ 1905

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE DAY ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 40, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 40, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 0, not voting 48, as follows:

## YEAS—385

DeFazio	Klein (FL)
DeGette	Kline (MN)
DeLauro	Kosmas
Dent	Kratovil
Diaz-Balart, L.	Kucinich
Diaz-Balart, M.	Lamborn
Dicks	Lance
Dingell	Langevin
Doggett	Larsen (WA)
Donnelly (IN)	Larson (CT)
Dreier	Latham
Driehaus	LaTourette
Duncan	Latta
Edwards (MD)	Lee (CA)
Edwards (TX)	Lee (NY)
Ehlers	Levin
Ellison	Lewis (CA)
Ellsworth	Lewis (GA)
Emerson	Linder
Eshoo	LoBiondo
Fallin	Loeback
Farr	Lofgren, Zoe
Fattah	Lowey
Filner	Luetkemeyer
Flake	Lujan
Fleming	Lungren, Daniel
Forbes	E.
Fortenberry	Lynch
Foster	Mack
Fox	Maffei
Frank (MA)	Manzullo
Frelinghuysen	Marchant
Fudge	Markey (CO)
Gallegly	Markey (MA)
Garrett (NJ)	Marshall
Gerlach	Massa
Giffords	Matheson
Gingrey (GA)	Matsui
Graham	McCarthy (CA)
Granger	McCarthy (NY)
Graves	McClintock
Grayson	McCollum
Green, Al	McCotter
Green, Gene	McDermott
Grijalva	McGovern
Guthrie	McHenry
Gutierrez	McHugh
Hall (NY)	McIntyre
Hall (TX)	McKeon
Halvorson	McMorris
Hare	Rodgers
Hastings (FL)	McNerney
Hastings (WA)	Meek (FL)
Heinrich	Melancon
Heller	Mica
Hensarling	Michaud
Herger	Miller (FL)
Hereth Sandlin	Miller (MI)
Higgins	Miller (NC)
Hill	Miller, Gary
Himes	Miller, George
Hinche	Minnick
Hinojosa	Mitchell
Hirono	Mollohan
Hodes	Moore (KS)
Hoekstra	Moore (WI)
Holden	Moran (KS)
Holt	Moran (VA)
Honda	Murphy (CT)
Hoyer	Murphy (NY)
Hunter	Murphy, Patrick
Inglis	Murphy, Tim
Inslee	Murtha
Israel	Myrick
Issa	Nadler (NY)
Jackson (IL)	Napolitano
Jenkins	Neal (MA)
Johnson, E. B.	Neugebauer
Jones	Nunes
Jordan (OH)	Nye
Kagen	Oberstar
Kanjorski	Obe
Kaptur	Olson
Kennedy	Olver
Kildee	Ortiz
Kilpatrick (MI)	Pascrell
Kilroy	Pastor (AZ)
Kind	Paul
King (IA)	Paulsen
King (NY)	Pence
Kingston	Perlmutter
Kirk	Perriello
Kissell	Peterson
	Petri
	Pingree (ME)
	Pitts

## NOT VOTING—48

Barrett (SC)	Johnson (GA)	Ruppersberger
Brady (TX)	Johnson (IL)	Salazar
Broun (GA)	Johnson, Sam	Sánchez, Loretta
Brown, Corrine	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Sestak
Burgess	Lipinski	Shuler
Coble	Lucas	Shuster
Conyers	Lummis	Skelton
Delahunt	Maloney	Smith (NJ)
Doyle	McCaul	Speier
Engel	McMahon	Sullivan
Etheridge	Meeks (NY)	Tiberi
Franks (AZ)	Pallone	Waters
Griffith	Payne	Wilson (OH)
Harman	Peters	Wilson (SC)
Harper	Rangel	Yarmuth
Jackson-Lee	Ros-Lehtinen	
(TX)	Rothman (NJ)	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1912

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## COMMEMORATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TIANANMEN SQUARE SUPPRESSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 489, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 489.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 396, nays 1, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 294]

## YEAS—396

Abercrombie Deal (GA) Kirk  
Ackerman DeFazio Kirkpatrick (AZ)  
Aderholt DeGette Kissell  
Adler (NJ) DeLauro Klein (FL)  
Akin Dent Kline (MN)  
Alexander Diaz-Balart, L. Kosmas  
Altmire Diaz-Balart, M. Kratovil  
Andrews Dicks Kucinich  
Arcuri Dingell Lamborn  
Austria Doggett Lance  
Baca Donnelly (IN) Langevin  
Bachmann Dreier Larsen (WA)  
Bachus Driehaus Larson (CT)  
Baird Duncan Latham  
Baldwin Edwards (MD) LaTourette  
Barrow Edwards (TX) Latta  
Bartlett Ehlers Lee (CA)  
Barton (TX) Ellison Lee (NY)  
Bean Ellsworth Levin  
Becerra Emerson Lewis (CA)  
Berkley Eshoo Lewis (GA)  
Berman Fallin Linder  
Berry Farr LoBiondo  
Biggert Fattah Loeb sack  
Billbray Filner Lofgren, Zoe  
Bilirakis Flake Lowey  
Bishop (GA) Fleming Lucas  
Bishop (NY) Forbes Luetkemeyer  
Bishop (UT) Fortenberry Lujan  
Blackburn Foster Lummis  
Blumenauer Foxx Lungren, Daniel  
Blunt Frank (MA) E.  
Bocciari Frelinghuysen Lynch  
Boehner Fudge Mack  
Bonner Gallegly Maffei  
Bono Mack Garrett (NJ) Maloney  
Boozman Gerlach Manzullo  
Boren Giffords Marchant  
Boswell Gingrey (GA) Markey (CO)  
Boucher Gohmert Markey (MA)  
Boustany Gonzalez Marshall  
Boyd Goodlatte Massa  
Brady (PA) Gordon (TN) Matheson  
Brady (TX) Granger Matsui  
Braley (IA) Graves McCarthy (CA)  
Bright Grayson McCarthy (NY)  
Brown (SC) Green, Al McCaul  
Brown-Waite, Green, Gene McClintock  
Ginny Grijalva McCollum  
Buchanan Guthrie McCotter  
Burton (IN) Gutierrez McDermott  
Butterfield Hall (NY) McGovern  
Buyer Hall (TX) McHenry  
Calvert Halvorson McHugh  
Camp Hare McIntyre  
Campbell Harman McKeon  
Cantor Hastings (FL) McMorris  
Cao Hastings (WA) Rodgers  
Capito Heinrich McNeerney  
Capps Heller Meek (FL)  
Capuano Hensarling Melancon  
Cardoza Herger Mica  
Carnahan Herseth Sandlin Michaud  
Carney Higgins Miller (FL)  
Carson (IN) Hill Miller (MI)  
Carter Himes Miller (NC)  
Cassidy Hinchey Miller, Gary  
Castle Hinojosa Miller, George  
Castor (FL) Hirono Minnick  
Chaffetz Hodes Mitchell  
Chandler Hoekstra Mollohan  
Childers Holden Moore (KS)  
Clarke Holt Moore (WI)  
Clay Honda Moran (KS)  
Clever Hoyer Moran (VA)  
Clyburn Hunter Murphy (CT)  
Coffman (CO) Inglis Murphy (NY)  
Cohen Inslee Murphy, Patrick  
Cole Israel Murphy, Tim  
Conaway Issa Murtha  
Connolly (VA) Jackson (IL) Myrick  
Cooper Jenkins Nadler (NY)  
Costa Johnson, E. B. Napolitano  
Costello Jones Neal (MA)  
Courtney Jordan (OH) Neugebauer  
Crenshaw Kagen Nunes  
Crowley Kanjorski Nye  
Cuellar Kaptur Oberstar  
Culberson Kennedy Obey  
Cummings Kildee Olson  
Dahlkemper Kilpatrick (MI) Oliver  
Davis (AL) Kilroy Ortiz  
Davis (CA) Kind Pascarell  
Davis (IL) King (IA) Pastor (AZ)  
Davis (KY) King (NY) Paulsen  
Davis (TN) Kingston Pelosi

Pence Perlmutter Sanchez, Linda  
Perriello T. Teague  
Peters Sarbanes Terry  
Peterson Scalise Thompson (CA)  
Petri Schakowsky Thompson (MS)  
Pingree (ME) Schauer Thompson (PA)  
Pitts Schiff Thornberry  
Platts Schmitt Tiahrt  
Poe (TX) Schock Tiberi  
Polis (CO) Schrader Tierney  
Pomeroy Schwartz Titus  
Posey Scott (GA) Tonko  
Price (GA) Scott (VA) Towns  
Price (NC) Sensenbrenner Tsongas  
Putnam Serrano Turner  
Quigley Sessions Upton  
Radanovich Shadegg Van Hollen  
Rahall Shea-Porter Velázquez  
Rangel Sherman Visclosky  
Rehberg Shimkus Walden  
Reichert Shuster Walz  
Reyes Simpson Wamp  
Richardson Sires Wasserman  
Rodriguez Skelton Schultz  
Roe (TN) Slaughter Watson  
Rogers (AL) Smith (NE) Watt  
Rogers (KY) Smith (TX) Waxman  
Rogers (MI) Smith (WA) Welch  
Rohrabacher Snyder Westmoreland  
Rooney Souder Wexler  
Roskam Space Whitfield  
Ross Spratt Wittman  
Roybal-Allard Stark Wolf  
Royce Stupak Woolsey  
Rush Sutton Wu  
Ryan (OH) Tanner Yarmuth  
Ryan (WI) Tauscher Young (AK)  
Taylor Young (FL)

## NAYS—1

Paul  
NOT VOTING—37

Barrett (SC) Jackson-Lee Salazar  
Broun (GA) (TX) Sanchez, Loretta  
Brown, Corrine Johnson (GA) Sestak  
Burgess Johnson (IL) Shuler  
Coble Johnson, Sam Smith (NJ)  
Conyers Lipinski Speier  
Delahunt McMahon Stearns  
Doyle Meeks (NY) Sullivan  
Engel Pallone Waters  
Etheridge Payne Weiner  
Franks (AZ) Ros-Lehtinen Wilson (OH)  
Griffith Rothman (NJ) Wilson (SC)  
Harper Ruppersberger

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are less than 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1921

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Speaker, today, I was unable to vote on the following bills: H.J. Res. 40, H. Res. 421, and H. Res. 489. If I had been able to make these votes, I would have voted "yea."

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, due to events in my congressional district, I was unable to vote today. If I were present, I would vote "yea" to the following bills:

H. Res. 421, recognizing and commending the Great Smoky Mountains National Park on its 75th year anniversary;

H.J. Res. 40, Native American Heritage Day Act of 2009;

H. Res. 489, recognizing the 20th anniversary of the brutal suppression of protesters and citizens in and around Tiananmen Square.

## NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, I hereby notify the House of my intention to offer a resolution as a question of the privileges of the House.

The form of my resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The Hill reported that a prominent lobbying firm, founded by Mr. Paul Magliocchetti and the subject of a "federal investigation into potentially corrupt political contributions," has given \$3.4 million in political donations to no less than 284 members of Congress.

Whereas, the New York Times noted that Mr. Magliocchetti "set up shop at the busy intersection between political fund-raising and taxpayer spending, directing tens of millions of dollars in contributions to lawmakers while steering hundreds of millions of dollars in earmarks contracts back to his clients."

Whereas, a guest columnist recently highlighted in Roll Call that "... what [the firm's] example reveals most clearly is the potentially corrupting link between campaign contributions and earmarks. Even the most ardent earmarkers should want to avoid the appearance of such a pay-to-play system."

Whereas, multiple press reports have noted questions related to campaign contributions made by or on behalf of the firm; including questions related to "straw man" contributions, the reimbursement of employees for political giving, pressure on clients to give, a suspicious pattern of giving, and the timing of donations relative to legislative activity.

Whereas, Roll Call has taken note of the timing of contributions from employees of the firm and its clients when it reported that they "have provided thousands of dollars worth of campaign contributions to key Members in close proximity to legislative activity, such as the deadline for earmark request letters or passage of a spending bill."

Whereas, the Associated Press highlighted the "huge amounts of political donations" from the firm and its clients to select members and noted that "those political donations have followed a distinct pattern: The giving is especially heavy in March, which is prime time for submitting written earmark requests."

Whereas, clients of the firm received at least three hundred million dollars worth of earmarks in fiscal year 2009 appropriations legislation, including several that were approved even after news of the FBI raid of the firm's offices and Justice Department investigation into the firm was well known.

Whereas, the Associated Press reported that "the FBI says the investigation is continuing, highlighting the close ties between special-interest spending provisions known as earmarks and the raising of campaign cash."

Whereas, the persistent media attention focused on questions about the nature and timing of campaign contributions related to the firm, as well as reports of the Justice Department conducting research on earmarks and campaign contributions, raise concern about the integrity of Congressional proceedings and the dignity of the institution. Now, therefore, be it:

Resolved, That (a) the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, or a subcommittee of the committee designated by the committee and its members appointed by the chairman and ranking member, shall immediately begin an investigation into the relationship between the source and timing of past campaign contributions to Members of the House related to the raided firm and earmark requests made by Members of the House on behalf of clients of the raided firm.

(b) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall submit a report of its findings to the House of Representatives within 2 months after the date of adoption of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Arizona will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated for consideration of the resolution.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on official business.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" for the adoption of H. Res. 421, recognizing and commending the Great Smoky Mountains National Park on its 75th year anniversary; I would have voted "aye" on adoption of H.J. Res. 40, Native American Heritage Day Act of 2009; and I would have voted "aye" on H. Res. 489, recognizing the 20th anniversary of the brutal suppression of protesters and citizens in and around Tiananmen Square.

□ 1930

#### STOP SELLING AMERICA TO CHINA

(Mr. GOHMERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GOHMERT. On the last resolution, I heard earlier tonight my friend from California (Mr. BERMAN) who has a heart for those who suffer around this world, and I certainly acknowledge that.

In support of the resolution of remembering the devastation in Tiananmen Square, he asked a question about how China could rightfully take a place among the superpowers, or among the world powers, when there is so much left unresolved about Tiananmen Square. Who was shot? Who was killed? I have an answer. They're buying America. We're going into debt bigger and bigger every day, and they're buying us, so they can kind of do what they want as long as they're

buying America. The answer that it started with Bush is not a good answer because, yes, it did. So stop already. We were promised change. Let's change. Let's stop running up debt, and let's stop selling this country to China.

#### STANDING ALONGSIDE PAKISTAN

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the eyes of the world have been watching the terrible conflict in Pakistan. They have watched the Pakistani military attempt to free certain areas of terrorist interests that would undermine the peace and security of that nation.

I would hope that we would all support the idea of peace and security. I believe in peace over conflict. I actually am appalled at the level of violence, but we must support the people of Pakistan and its military, which has risen to the occasion to fight against those who would undermine the civilian government. We can't have it both ways, and they are not doing this at the behest of the United States Government but for their own people.

We must also join in the humanitarian aid to give to those 2.5 million people who are now being evacuated. We must be prayerful about the young people who were abducted, and we must praise again the Pakistani military, which itself has lost lives. We now need to stand alongside this country and not forsake it and stand for its democracy and its security.

#### THE CONGRESSIONAL RURAL CAUCUS

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I come before the House today to bring attention to the Congressional Rural Caucus, of which I have the privilege of being vice Chair, along with my colleague from across the aisle, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. The caucus is being led by co-Chairs Mr. CHILDERS of Mississippi and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, whom I commend for their bipartisan spirit and for their ability to reach across this so-often divided aisle in order to push for the betterment of rural issues—our rural values and our rural way of life.

The Rural Caucus has re-formed and is alive and well. Together, we will focus on issues of telecom, education and workforce development, transportation, and health care.

In January, the Congressional Rural Caucus penned a letter to the President asking him to form an Office of Rural Policy to complement the recently created Office of Urban Policy. Today, I echo that call, and I encourage the administration to make a commitment to create communities of choice, not of

destiny, where no one should ever be at a disadvantage because of where one is born or chooses to live.

#### MEDIA SHOULD NOT ALLOW VOTING TO INFLUENCE REPORTING

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, at the recent White House Correspondents' Dinner, President Obama joked to the reporters in attendance: "Most of you covered me. All of you voted for me."

Some jokes are true; and, unfortunately, this joke is on the American people.

According to Investor's Business Daily, journalists who gave campaign money to then-Senator Obama outnumbered those who contributed to Senator MCCAIN by a 20-1 margin. The media gave money to him. They voted for him. Now they're giving him a free pass.

According to one analysis, network newscasts have portrayed the President as a deficit fighter five times more often than they have portrayed him as a big spender even though his budget will double the national debt in 5 years and will triple it in 10.

Yes, the media voted for President Obama, but they should not allow their voting to influence their reporting.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HIMES). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN PAKISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Recently, Mr. Speaker, I met with a distinguished group of Pakistani Americans whom I proudly represent in the Seventh Congressional District of Maryland. I listened to their perspectives regarding the current situation in Pakistan.

Ladies and gentlemen, I rise today to share their concerns, and I urge each of you to recognize the complex emergency that is taking place in Pakistan. The situation requires our immediate attention and assistance.

As you should be aware, more than 3 million people have been displaced from the Swat Valley area of Pakistan since early April 2009. At a rate of approximately 85,000 people fleeing per day, the unfolding internal displacement crisis in Pakistan is the fastest movement of people in such massive numbers since the Rwandan genocide

of 1994. The United Nations has warned of a long-term humanitarian crisis, and it has called for massive aid for the refugees.

President Obama's administration took a proactive role in providing humanitarian aid to the internally displaced people. The administration's recent announcement to provide \$110 million in additional humanitarian aid was the beginning of a new era of friendship and trust between the governments and the people of Pakistan and the United States. Although this funding was a significant first step, it is only a fraction of what is required to repatriate the internally displaced people to their homes and to reestablish some degree of normalcy in their lives.

All efforts must be made for the safe and early return of the internally displaced Pakistanis to their homes. The United States, along with the international community, must come together and provide the needed assistance.

Recently, I sent a letter to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to ask that she immediately increase her appeal of help to the international community from the current \$500 million to \$1 billion in humanitarian aid to provide immediate assistance to the internally displaced people from Swat. Lending support of this magnitude equates to a small pledge of approximately \$400 per IDP.

The second concern is the impression the Pakistani people have about the United States' interest. We must work to dispel the image the Pakistanis have about our country. The time has come to establish a long-term, consistent policy to close the trust deficit in our relationship by making investments in Pakistan's future.

I believe that the United States needs to take immediate action which translates into goodwill in the eyes of the Pakistanis. Effective ways to accomplish this goal by directly impacting people's lives include providing more humanitarian aid, investing in infrastructure development projects such as electrical power plants, road construction and railway improvements, and contributing to bilateral trade. It is imperative that we focus on projects with a tangible outcome that improve the well-being of Pakistanis. Pakistanis are putting faith into democratic movements. Now we must learn how to relate to them and how to build their confidence in our ability to deliver on our promises.

My discussion with the Pakistani Americans in my district was an eye opener that allowed me to gain their perspectives on the current situation in Pakistan. I encouraged Ambassador Holbrooke to and he has agreed to sit down with a small group on June 12, 2009, so that he, too, can get a better understanding of the complex issues that the people of Pakistan now face.

I also encourage each of you to reach out to the Pakistani Americans and to their affiliated organizations within

your districts. I encourage you to really listen to what they have to say. You will be amazed by what they will tell you. Let us seize the moment by delivering President Obama's promise of hope to the people of the great nation of Pakistan.

#### PARTISAN POLITICS IN AUTO DEALERSHIP CLOSURES?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, just south of Houston, there is a town called Alvin, Texas, where a Chrysler dealership called Rogers Dodge is making a lot of money selling Chryslers; but on June 9, they are going to close down because the auto task force gang has notified them that they have to close.

Rogers Dodge is on the list of 789 Chrysler dealerships around the country that are being closed down under questionable circumstances. There are five in the Houston area alone. The question remains: What are the criteria for closing down these dealerships?

The auto task force gang picks winners and losers, but they refuse to tell America how those decisions are made. Well, neither they nor the administration is talking. The blissful silence makes us wonder what's going on. Some of these Chrysler dealerships being ordered to close are profitable—others are not—but according to some news reports, there's one thing they all have in common except for one single exception found so far: they all have connections in some manner to making campaign contributions to Republicans.

Chrysler, an American institution, is no longer being run as a private-sector company. It has been taken over by the auto task force tyrants appointed personally by the administration. These individuals tell Chrysler what to do, and they have to do it because Chrysler took all that bailout money before they went into bankruptcy. Now the auto task force gang gets to run the company.

By the way, Mr. Speaker, we still don't know where that wasted bailout money went.

According to the Federal Election Commission Web site, there are reporters and bloggers around the country who have been digging through lists of donations. They have been comparing donor names on the lists with the names of owners of the Chrysler dealerships that have been forced to close. Some of these reports say that campaign contributions went to GOP candidates or to political action committees from the Chrysler dealerships that are being forcibly shut down.

Did this group of auto task force individuals discriminate against Republican dealerships in Chrysler-style or in Chicago-style paybacks? We don't know. How in the world can we square

that with the reports that only one dealership being ordered to close down so far contributed to the administration's campaign—and that was only for \$200? Campaign contributions appear to be the common thread in all of these ordered closures. That's some coincidence.

Rogers Dodge in Alvin, Texas, is one of the more profitable dealerships. Newspaper reports say they have increased their new car sales by 50 percent in just the last 4 months. That's a big accomplishment in this economy. They paid cash for their brand-new \$3.7 million building 3 years ago. Along with many other dealerships, they bought millions of dollars of inventory after being pressured by Chrysler to help the company's financial situation so that Chrysler wouldn't go bankrupt. Now all of these assets paid for by these dealerships will be worth mere pennies on the dollar. One report in the Houston Chronicle said this inventory of cars that the dealerships were pressured to buy now will have to be sold as used cars.

□ 1945

Some of these dealerships are fighting back against the Auto Task Force with a lawsuit of their own. According to the Houston Chronicle article, Nicholas Parks, the president of Rogers Dodge and a lawyer, says he's fighting the closure because he doesn't think the bankruptcy court should be used to close these vendors, especially those that are making money. How can you use the bankruptcy laws to shut down a vendor who is making a profit for Chrysler? This is very interesting. The American people are starting to ask a few questions on their own.

Are these Auto Task Force tyrants picking the winners and losers based on campaign contributions? Does the administration have a Nixon-style enemies list? All these questions because the Auto Task Force guys aren't talking and aren't telling us why they closed down certain dealerships and why they let others remain open.

We are now living in a time where the government controls both Chrysler and GM, which we should call Government Motors. And the government alone, not the free market, decides who wins, who loses, who stays in business and who must be forcibly closed down. Meanwhile, 100,000-plus Chrysler workers at auto dealerships who did nothing wrong will be out of work on June 9 thanks to government control. So much for the promise of new jobs.

And that's just the way it is.

#### ENDING THE NUCLEAR THREAT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, when the Cold War ended, the people of the world hoped that the threat of nuclear war would end also, but that hasn't

happened. Today, more nations than ever have nuclear weapons. North Korea's powerful underground nuclear explosion last week reminded us that testing continues. And there are great fears that terrorists could get nuclear weapons through the black market. Tragically, the United States has not done enough to stop the threat.

The previous administration turned its back on arms control. It practically laughed at America's obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It refused to push for Senate ratification of the comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and it proceeded with plans for the United States to develop new nuclear weapons, which undermined our ability to deal with North Korea and Iran.

Mr. Speaker, we must do better. The United States must lead. We must lead a new global effort to make the world nuclear free. It's the moral thing to do, and it's also smart politics. If we are seen as leading the fight for non-proliferation and disarmament, we will be in a much better position to convince the world community to put peaceful pressure on North Korea and Iran to give up their nuclear ambitions.

President Obama is already moving the right direction. In his speech in Prague on April 5, he promised to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in our national security strategy. He announced the new diplomatic effort with Russia to reduce warheads. He promised to work for ratification of the Test Ban Treaty, and he said he would seek a new treaty to end the production of fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons. I welcome all of these policies.

In fact, 3 days before the press speech in Prague, I introduced Resolution 333, which is called No Nukes. It calls upon the United States to take a number of important actions to end the nuclear threat. It calls upon the United States to pursue multilateral negotiations to produce verifiable steps that every country should take to eliminate their nuclear weapons. It calls for the United States and Russia to work together to end the deployment of nuclear weapons that are currently operational and can be launched on short notice. It urges the President to declare that so long as the United States has nuclear weapons, we will not—and I say we will not—use them first. It calls for ending the previous administration's policy of preventative warfare and ending our development of new weapons of mass destruction, and it calls for a ban on weapons in outer space.

I've also introduced House Resolution 363, which describes my Smart Security Platform for the 21st Century, which includes several initiatives to stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction. It calls for beefing up inspections and regional security arrangements to stop proliferation. And it advocates more funding for the programs designed to keep Russian weapons and

materials from falling into the wrong hands.

I urge my colleagues, please examine both of these resolutions and support them. There is no time to waste. The world is getting more dangerous every single minute. And if there is a nuclear attack, we won't be able to save our lives by ducking under our desks like we were taught in grade school.

Mr. Speaker, America must move aggressively to end the nuclear menace. It's the most important thing we can do for our country, and it is the most important thing we can do for our children and our grandchildren.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### STOP AWARDING NO-BID CONTRACTS TO PRIVATE COMPANIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, just moments ago I gave notice of my intent to offer a privileged resolution asking that the House Ethics Committee look into the relationship between earmarks and campaign contributions and the link between PMA, the PMA Group that is currently under investigation by the Justice Department.

Now, it has been raised several times that this privileged resolution is a blunt instrument and that the Ethics Committee is really not designed to deal with such a resolution. And let me be the first to concede that point. These resolutions that I've offered—this is the ninth one that was offered tonight—they are a blunt instrument. The Ethics Committee is not designed to deal with an investigation of this magnitude, but it's the only instrument we've got at this point. We are really out of other options.

Right now as it stands, when Members of Congress request earmarks, they have to sign a statement saying that they have no financial interest in the earmark that they are pursuing; in other words, that a family member doesn't work on or for the firm receiving the earmark. But to receive campaign contributions in close proximity to that earmark request is not considered financial interest by the House Committee on Ethics, and the guidance that they've issued to Members is that that does not necessarily constitute financial interest. Yet we know that there are numerous investigations going on outside of this body by the Justice Department that have to do with earmarks and campaign contributions.

So out of an abundance of caution, I would hope that this institution would

say we need to stay above this fray, that when you can—when a Member of Congress has the ability to award a no-bid contract to a private company, and then executives in that private company—and the lobbyists that are retained by them—can turn around and make sizable campaign contributions to that same Member who awarded the no-bid contract, we are going to have problems here and we're going to have investigations go on. And it will continue to represent a cloud over this body, a cloud that rains on Republicans and Democrats alike.

This is not a partisan resolution. This is not a partisan problem. No one party is above this. Both the Democratic Party and the Republican Party have Members who are requesting earmarks for companies who then turn around and make sizable—I'm sorry—individuals in those companies turn around and make sizable contributions back to those same Members. And it is unbelievable that we continue to allow that to happen.

Now, I have said before, and I will say again, that I will stop offering this resolution as soon as we have an agreement not to allow the awarding of no-bid contracts for private companies. As soon as the leadership—both the Republicans and Democrats—agree in this body to stop that practice, to not have Members of Congress have the ability to award no-bid contracts—in other words, to get earmarks for private companies—then I will stop offering this resolution. It is a blunt instrument. I recognize that. The Ethics Committee is not really meant to deal with issues of this magnitude, but as long as we continue this practice and allow this to happen, then this institution is going to be under a cloud, as it is now.

So, again, I've noticed this resolution tonight. I don't have to call it up later this week. I would prefer not to. I would prefer not to have another vote on this resolution. But as long as we continue the practice of allowing Members of this body to award no-bid contracts to companies, private companies, who can then turn around and have their executives and the lobbyists they retain make sizable contributions to those same Members, and as long as we allow that practice to continue, we're going to need to address it somehow; and this is the only forum, this is the only vehicle that we're allowed right now.

So I would hope, Mr. Speaker, that we can bring this resolution to some type of conclusion, that we won't have to offer a 10th next week or in some week to come, that we can actually deal with this meaningfully. This institution deserves far better than we are giving it.

I think when most of us were elected, we believed that we had a higher purpose than to come here and grovel for crumbs that fall from appropriators' tables, that we're here to debate the great issues of our time. And when you



have an issue like we have now where Members are able to award no-bid contracts to private companies, then we simply have to stop the practice.

#### THE BANKS' ARROGANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, today the New York Times lead editorial "Foreclosures: No End in Sight," states there will be no economic recovery until there is a halt in the relentless rise in foreclosures. Foreclosures threaten millions of families with financial ruin, and by driving prices down, they sap the wealth of all homeowners. They exacerbate bank losses putting pressure on the still-fragile financial system.

Let's give Wall Street credit. They've accomplished the biggest transfer of wealth from the middle class to the super rich in U.S. history. And still, no one is holding them accountable. What a crying shame.

Study this picture. Five Wall Street money center banks had subsidiaries involved in the subprime mortgage loan fraud which led to our economic meltdown—JPMorgan Chase, Citigroup, Bank of America, Wachovia, and Wells Fargo—yet we, the American taxpayers, continue to bail out their bad business practices.

The Dow, in fact, removed Citigroup today from their listed companies. The very people who originated subprime loans, bundled them and passed them on are the very winners of taxpayer largesse with no strings attached. Those who come out on top are the same five, arrogant and recalcitrant. They don't even return phone calls from local Realtors trying desperately to resurrect their local housing stock.

Nonresponse is but the tip of the iceberg. The banks' arrogance has led them to use their inordinate power to hold up our Republic. Elected officials tiptoe around them. Some even protect them. And any group with that much power needs to be reined in in a democratic republic. If you're too big to fail, you're too big to exist.

But who will do it? Last year, Treasury Secretary Paulson struck fear in a skittish Congress a mere 6 weeks before elections—how convenient that timing was—to pass the \$700 billion taxpayer bailout of Wall Street saying America was on the verge of an economic disaster. Congress stampeded to pass that bill, and the economy melted down anyway.

Paulson held his conversations behind closed doors—no records—banking on, both literally and figuratively, the honor of politicians to not repeat his exact words. But a few weeks after Paulson got his hands on the public spigot, he changed direction. Originally he said, We asked for \$700 billion to purchase troubled assets and at the time we believed that would be the

most effective means of getting credit flowing. But, in fact, after the bill was passed on October 3, in consultation with the Federal Reserve, he determined that the most timely, effective step to improve market conditions was to put the money into the banks themselves.

□ 2000

So rather than holding banksters accountable in the courts and in the system, Washington has been systematically rewarding them.

Since then, every clever bill Congress has cooked up to address the credit crisis engendered by the housing market meltdown has just picked at the edges. Look at your districts. Look at our country.

The headlines and signing ceremonies look good. But there are over 5 million families' mortgages now under water, and it's rising. The economic fundamentals are out of whack. Legislation that looks good on the surface keeps being pushed forward, but in effect, the bills simply allow the government to become a bigger dumping ground for Wall Street's housing excess. Neither justice nor prudence are being brought to Wall Street.

When Louis Brandeis wrote "Other People's Money," his conscience moved a Nation to regulate banks that were plundering our republic during the Roosevelt years. This included Ferdinand Pecora, who directed Senate hearings over a period of 2 years, examining and illuminating Wall Street practices. And those exhaustive hearings turned Wall Street inside-out to public view. We should do no less.

But who will be our Pecora? Where is this Congress? Where is our President? And what has happened to our democratic government?

[From the New York Times, June 2, 2009]

#### FORECLOSURES: NO END IN SIGHT

A continuing steep drop in home prices combined with rising unemployment is powering a new wave of foreclosures. Unfortunately, there is little evidence, so far, that the Obama administration's anti-foreclosure plan will be able to stop it.

The plan offers up to \$75 billion in incentives to lenders to reduce loan payments for troubled borrowers. Since it went into effect in March, some 100,000 homeowners have been offered a modification, according to the Treasury Department, though a tally is not yet available on how many offers have been accepted.

That's a slow start given the administration's goal of preventing up to four million foreclosures. It is even more worrisome when one considers the size of the problem and the speed at which it is spreading. The Mortgage Bankers Association reported last week that in the first three months of the year, about 5.4 million mortgages were delinquent or in some stage of foreclosure.

Not all of those families will lose their homes. Some will find the money to catch up on their payments. Others will qualify for loan modifications that allow them to hang on. But as borrowers become more hard pressed, lenders—whose participation in the Obama plan is largely voluntary—may not be able or willing to keep up with the spiraling demand for relief.

One of the biggest problems is that the plan focuses almost entirely on lowering monthly payments. But overly onerous payments are only part of the problem. For 15.4 million "underwater" borrowers—those who owe more on their mortgages than their homes are worth—a lack of home equity puts them at risk of default, even if their monthly payments have been reduced. They have no cushion to fall back on in the event of a setback, like job loss or illness.

This page has long argued that a robust anti-foreclosure plan should directly address the plight of underwater homeowners by reducing the loans' principal balance. That would restore some equity to borrowers—and give them a further incentive to hold on to their homes—in addition to lowering monthly payments. The mortgage industry has resisted this approach, and the Obama plan does not emphasize it.

With joblessness rising, lower monthly payments could quickly become unaffordable for many Americans. In a recent report, researchers at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston argued that unemployment is driving foreclosures and to make a difference, anti-foreclosure policy should focus on helping unemployed homeowners. The report suggests a temporary program of loans or grants to help them pay their mortgages while they look for another job.

The government will also have to make far more aggressive efforts to create jobs. The federal stimulus plan will preserve and generate a few million jobs, but that will barely make a dent—in the overall economic crisis or the foreclosure disaster. Since the recession began in December 2007, nearly six million jobs have been lost, and millions more are bound to go missing before this downturn is over.

President Obama needs to put more effort and political capital into promoting the middle-class agenda that he outlined during the campaign, including a push for new jobs in new industries, expanded union membership and a fairer distribution of profits among shareholders, executives and employees.

There will be no recovery until there is a halt in the relentless rise in foreclosures. Foreclosures threaten millions of families with financial ruin. By driving prices down, they sap the wealth of all homeowners. They exacerbate bank losses, putting pressure on the still fragile financial system. Lower monthly payments are a balm, but they are no substitute for home equity. And until more Americans can find a good job and a steady paycheck, the number of foreclosures will continue to rise.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WOLF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PAUL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEUGEBAUER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. NEUGEBAUER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. INGLIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. INGLIS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MORAN of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. KIRK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

## PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, 111TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I submit the Committee on the Judiciary's Rules of Procedure for the 111th Congress adopted on January 22, 2009, reflecting the addition yesterday of MIKE QUIGLEY as a member of the Committee.

### RULES OF PROCEDURE

#### RULE I.

The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of the Committee on the Judiciary and its Subcommittees with the following specific additions thereto.

#### RULE II. COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) The regular meeting day of the Committee on the Judiciary for the conduct of its business shall be on Wednesday of each week while the House is in session.

(b) Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman and a regular meeting of the Committee may be dispensed with when, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no need therefor.

(c) At least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays when the House is not in session) before each scheduled Committee or Subcommittee meeting, each Member of the Committee or Subcommittee shall be furnished a list of the bill(s) and subject(s) to be considered and/or acted upon at the meeting. Bills or subjects not listed shall be subject to a point of order unless their consideration is agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the Committee or Subcommittee.

(d) In an emergency that does not reasonably allow for 24 hours' notice, the Chairman

may waive the 24-hour notice requirement with the agreement of the Ranking Minority Member.

(e) Committee and Subcommittee meetings for the transaction of business, i.e., meetings other than those held for the purpose of taking testimony, shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee determines by majority vote to close the meeting because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House.

(f) Every motion made to the Committee and entertained by the Chairman shall be reduced to writing upon demand of any Member, and a copy made available to each Member present.

(g) For purposes of taking any action at a meeting of the full Committee or any Subcommittee thereof, a quorum shall be constituted by the presence of not less than one-third of the Members of the Committee or subcommittee, except that a full majority of the Members of the Committee or Subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for purposes of reporting a measure or recommendation from the Committee or Subcommittee, closing a meeting to the public, or authorizing the issuance of a subpoena.

(h)(1) Subject to subparagraph (2), the Chairman may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment. The Chairman may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time.

(2) In exercising postponement authority under subparagraph (1), the Chairman shall take all reasonable steps necessary to notify Members on the resumption of proceedings on any postponed record vote.

(3) When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(i) Transcripts of markups shall be recorded and may be published in the same manner as hearings before the Committee.

(j) Without further action of the Committee, the Chairman is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

#### RULE III. HEARINGS

(a) The Committee Chairman or any subcommittee chairman shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by it on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing. If the Chairman of the Committee, or Subcommittee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee or Subcommittee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chairman or Subcommittee chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

(b) Committee and Subcommittee hearings shall be open to the public except when the Committee or Subcommittee determines by majority vote to close the meeting because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House.

(c) For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence before the Committee or

any Subcommittee, a quorum shall be constituted by the presence of two Members.

(d) In the course of any hearing each Member shall be allowed five minutes for the interrogation of a witness until such time as each Member who so desires has had an opportunity to question the witness.

(e) The transcripts of those hearings conducted by the Committee which are decided to be printed shall be published in verbatim form, with the material requested for the record inserted at that place requested, or at the end of the record, as appropriate. Individuals, including Members of Congress, whose comments are to be published as part of a Committee document shall be given the opportunity to verify the accuracy of the transcription in advance of publication. Any requests by those Members, staff or witnesses to correct any errors other than errors in the transcription, or disputed errors in transcription, shall be appended to the record, and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted. Prior to approval by the Chairman of hearings conducted jointly with another congressional Committee, a memorandum of understanding shall be prepared which incorporates an agreement for the publication of the verbatim transcript.

#### RULE IV. BROADCASTING

Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee or any Subcommittee is open to the public, those proceedings shall be open to coverage by television, radio and still photography except when the hearing or meeting is closed pursuant to the Committee Rules of Procedure.

#### RULE V. STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) The full Committee shall have jurisdiction over the following subject matters: copyright, patent, and trademark law, information technology, tort liability, including medical malpractice and product liability, legal reform generally, and such other matters as determined by the Chairman.

(b) There shall be five standing Subcommittees of the Committee on the Judiciary, with jurisdictions as follows:

(1) Subcommittee on Courts and Competition Policy: antitrust law, monopolies, and restraints of trade, administration of U.S. courts, Federal Rules of Evidence, Civil and Appellate Procedure, judicial ethics, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(2) Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties: constitutional amendments, constitutional rights, federal civil rights laws, ethics in government, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(3) Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law: bankruptcy and commercial law, bankruptcy judgeships, administrative law, independent counsel, state taxation affecting interstate commerce, interstate compacts, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(4) Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security: Federal Criminal Code, drug enforcement, sentencing, parole and pardons, terrorism, internal and homeland security, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, prisons, criminal law enforcement, other appropriate matters as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(5) Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law: immigration and naturalization, border security, admission of refugees, treaties, conventions and international agreements, claims against the United States, federal charters of incorporation, private immigration and claims bills, non-border enforcement, other appropriate matters

as referred by the Chairman, and relevant oversight.

(c) The Chairman of the Committee and Ranking Minority Member thereof shall be ex officio Members, but not voting Members, of each Subcommittee to which such Chairman or Ranking Minority Member has not been assigned by resolution of the Committee. Ex officio Members shall not be counted as present for purposes of constituting a quorum at any hearing or meeting of such Subcommittee.

#### RULE VI. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Each Subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective Subcommittees after consultation with the Chairman and other Subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full Committee and Subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

#### RULE VII. NON-LEGISLATIVE REPORTS

No report of the Committee or Subcommittee which does not accompany a measure or matter for consideration by the House shall be published unless all Members of the Committee or Subcommittee issuing the report shall have been apprised of such report and given the opportunity to give notice of intention to file supplemental, additional, or dissenting views as part of the report. In no case shall the time in which to file such views be less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays when the House is not in session).

#### RULE VIII. COMMITTEE RECORDS

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use according to the Rules of the House. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

#### RULE IX. OFFICIAL COMMITTEE WEBSITE

(a) The Chairman shall maintain an official website on behalf of the Committee for the purpose of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to Committee Members and other Members of the House.

(b) The Chairman shall make the record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded in the full Committee available on the Committee's official website not later than 3 legislative days after such vote is taken. Such record shall identify or describe the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of the Members voting present.

(c) The Ranking Member is authorized to maintain a similar official website on behalf of the Committee Minority for the same purpose, including communicating information about the activities of the Minority to Committee Members and other Members of the House.

### GROWING AN INNOVATION ECONOMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from New

York (Mr. TONKO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, this evening we have an opportunity as members of the freshman class, Democratic members, to speak during an hour designated for our class members. Tonight is the second time our class has spoken as a group, and as you recognize, we are a diverse group of members who come from all sections and regions of the country and do share some common fabric but also would identify differences. But one thing very certainly in common that we share is the need to move forward with a positive direction on energy policy that will spark an innovation economy, Mr. Speaker.

And so this evening during this opportunity we will hear from my colleagues in our freshman class that will speak to their concerns and the optimism we share about growing an innovation economy based on energy policy that can transform just how we deal with those resources, how we create our generated power that we require, how we transmit that power, and certainly how we can effectuate conservation and efficiency programs that will strengthen our outcome.

As you know, I have spent much of my life with energy policy. My professional life found me working in the State Assembly in New York chairing the Energy Committee for some 15 years, and then I moved on to become president and CEO of NYSERTA, the New York State Energy, Research and Development Authority.

It was there that I recognized that through the program implementation we had encouraged through public policy formation that we were able to effectuate tremendously strong impacts, positive impacts on the business community and on the residential community, making certain that as we embraced efficiency efforts we could address that demand side of the equation, which has been, from a Federal perspective, not really addressed effectively at all.

And so now we find ourselves with leadership in the White House and certainly here in the House that wants to move forward and make certain that we advance sound energy policy. It is important for us to do that in a way that maintains an open mind to developing the sort of policy that needs to be crafted, policy that will speak to those innovative ideas, and projects that will find us investing in research, in development, in deployment, in engineering, in developing a green-collar workforce, all of which will create an array of jobs that are not yet on that radar screen, that will allow us to produce outcomes that are favorable to this country's economy.

And certainly as we do that, we will need to update and upgrade our transmission grid, our delivery system, which was designed for regulatory response rather than free-wheeling elec-

trons from different regions and sections of the country, or to even imports from our neighbor to the north in Canada with hydropower that has been done in some situations. We need to make certain that we address both supply-side and demand-side solutions. For far too long, we're increasing supply but not looking at that opportunity to create here in America those needs that are addressed by American-produced power that obviously would strengthen our economy and our job situation.

It allows us to also move forward to create a more clean and more sustainable environment which needs to be a goal that is embraced by the policy that we'll formulate.

You know, Mr. Speaker, it has been said often that a crisis is a terrible thing to waste. Well, there are multiple crises that this President inherited, he and his administration. Certainly the House, as a leadership, is addressing those crises that have been passed on here to not only legislators and policymakers and executives but to the American public where we struggle with situations that for far too long have gone unaddressed.

You know, I liken this to the space race that we had decades ago, where this country came behind its leadership, where President Kennedy indicated that we could place a person on the Moon, where he boldly expressed that vision, and we were able to go forward and invest in science and technology. Sputnik was mentioned in every classroom. There was a race going on, and it was important for us to win that race.

The same can be said today with the global race that exists out there for some Nation to emerge as that go-to Nation that will export the energy intellect and the energy innovation and ideas that will transform not only our economy but the worldwide use and the worldwide response to energy needs and energy solutions. We can win that race but we need to invest. We need to open up with new policy, and we need to commit to resources that are essential.

We are doing that today as we talk about the transformation to an innovation economy, and as we look at some of the situations that we have with the power that is addressed by foreign oil imports, noting that nearly 67 percent of our oil is imported from foreign supplies, from foreign countries, that is finding we're spending some \$475 billion that is shipped overseas. People will talk about different economic impacts or concerns or fears that they try to forecast and project, when in fact we need only to look at history to see what's been happening with the hundreds of billions that are invested in foreign economies and an overwhelming, near two-thirds, of our supply for oil being imported from foreign countries.

This should tell us something. It should tell us that there are opportunities to create jobs to go forward and

produce American-based power and to address jobs through energy efficiency and conservation efforts, through research and development, to develop those prototypes to make certain they're deployed into the manufacturing sector and that we can grow this richness of economy and also export these ideas and this invention to other world economies across the globe.

My colleague and friend from our freshman class—and I've grown to respect each and every one of my freshmen colleagues, but one who has expressed a very strong concern about jobs, job creation, job retention is MARK SCHAUER from the State of Michigan, from the seventh, I believe, district in Michigan. Representative SCHAUER is very concerned about jobs, and I believe MARK sees this as a way to address that job situation.

Mr. SCHAUER. I thank Mr. TONKO. It's an honor to be part of this discussion on behalf of a new group of Democratic Members of the U.S. House of Representatives.

I am from Michigan. The Seventh Congressional District is seven counties in southern and central Michigan in a State with an unemployment rate of 12.9 percent. To me, energy policy is about two things. It's about protecting our planet, being stewards that we need to be to hand this planet to our children and grandchildren, but energy policy in my State is jobs policy, and that's how it must be and that's how my constituents look at it.

I'm here to offer that and magnify reality in Michigan. Yesterday, the news from General Motors was very difficult for my State when they announced seven plants that would be closed. Based on that forecast, the fiscal analysts in Michigan have projected that our unemployment rate will reach 17 percent. That is really horrific, and for every family experiencing that, that's 100 percent unemployment and very, very devastating.

So our State has lost over 400,000 jobs since the turn of this century, and we have much to do to rebuild our economy.

I want to talk about a couple of things relating to a clean energy economy in Michigan and around the country. First is in the auto industry. Michigan has the highest concentration and the most by number of automotive and advanced manufacturing research and development of anywhere in the country, in fact anywhere in this continent, and that is an asset that we must build upon.

I was at an event in my good friend and colleague JOHN DINGELL's district in Ann Arbor. My district is immediately adjacent to his and shares Washtenaw County, with a company called Sakti 3. This was a company that was a direct spinoff from the University of Michigan's School of Engineering, that this entrepreneur has developed the second generation of automotive battery technology before the first generation of that technology has actually been built.

Everyone knows, I'm sure, that the Chevy Volt will be built here in this country. The reality of the truth is General Motors chose a Korean supplier of that battery. They developed the chemistry there. Sadly, they were ahead of us here in the U.S. That battery will be built in the U.S. That's the first generation. This electric car that will be developed will be able to travel up to 40 miles without using a single drop of gasoline. Talk about reducing our carbon footprint. That is amazing. And of course, in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act there is a generous tax credit to help drive down the cost of those electric vehicles.

But I was mentioning this other new startup, and I want to mention that a number of battery technology companies in my State are seeking some of the \$2 billion that we approved in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for automotive battery technology. So the first generation is about to be built for the new Chevy Volt. The second generation is already being developed by a company immediately adjacent to my district, and it will employ people from within my district. And this is, I think, an example of how good energy policy is good jobs policy.

This is what we need, and we candidly need, to do our part in Congress to partner with a new General Motors, new Chrysler, Ford and other auto companies to innovate. Representative TONKO talked about an innovation policy, innovation economy, and that's exactly what we can do in the domestic auto industry, and we must do, and I certainly will be making the case that Michigan should be the center of that new technology and our commitment to not only reducing our carbon footprint but to creating jobs.

□ 2015

I'm optimistic about what we can do. It's going to take all of us, Democrats and Republicans, to work together with our President to make sure that we make the right investments—the right strategic investments in protecting our planet and creating jobs. We certainly need that in Michigan. We need that in every part of the country during this deep recession.

Thank you. I yield back my time to my good colleague from New York, Representative TONKO.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Representative SCHAUER. You're absolutely right on with the need for job creation. The facts are there that really speak to us so forcefully because, as you indicated, we can better control our destiny simply by focusing on job creation that is American based. That we can better control our destiny with the environment by moving to cleaner outcomes, by having automobiles that burn more effectively, more efficiently, and cleaner.

Now, it's said that if we produce 25 percent of our electricity and our motor fuels by renewables—by moving to renewables to that 25 percent level

by 2025, we can create 5 million jobs here in this country. So it really behooves us to move forward and advance a situation that will find us investing in jobs in manufacturing, in engineering, certainly in transportation, as we can move forward and really effectuate the source of investments and changes that will really produce a strong economic outcome for us here in this Nation. And it's not whether or not we have the luxury to make that decision. As we speak, China invests \$12.6 million per hour in greening up their economy.

Going back to the space race of decades ago inspired by JFK and others, we have President Obama, Speaker PELOSI, leadership in the House, the conference, the caucus, the membership here, the majority in this House advancing an effort to really produce jobs to clean up the environment and create a situation that not only address a stronger sense of energy security and energy independence, but also a national security factor that is thereby strengthened simply by growing our energy independence and our energy security because our reliance on some of the most troubled spots in the world finds us in the middle of conflicts, as we see today.

One of our other freshman class members who is equally passionate about change and reform, who was also a student of history, checks into these situations of cleaning up our environment and producing jobs, Representative CONNOLLY from the great Commonwealth of Virginia, from the Congressional District 11 in that State, is with us this evening also.

Representative CONNOLLY.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from New York, Mr. TONKO, and I thank my colleague Mr. SCHAUER from Michigan for his passion about the situation, the deteriorating situation in the great State of Michigan, and the hope a green economy brings to that situation. I look forward to joining with my colleague from New Mexico, Mr. LUJÁN, on his take on this very important subject.

Mr. Speaker, although the sky is falling, you will notice I'm not wearing a helmet. Today, a small but organized and well-compensated group of Chicken Littles is claiming that a bill to reduce global warming pollution will somehow wreck our economy and create lots of new taxes. We've heard it all before—and none of it was true.

When Congress was considering whether or not to reduce acid rain in 1990, polluting industries and their paid lobbyists claimed then that it would drive up electricity bills and destroy the domestic economy. Neither predicted disaster transpired. Moreover, in addition to the acid rain solution and with the implementation of the Montreal Protocol to reduce CFC pollution, we also used a cap-and-trade system to reverse the growth in the ozone hole due to chlorofluorocarbon, once front-page news.

During the 1960s and 1970s, sulfur dioxide pollution was poisoning rivers and streams across America, while inflicting damage on infrastructure and some of our most famous public art, to say nothing of deforesting huge swaths of woodlands here in the United States and North America and in Europe.

This pollution came from some of the same sources that are emitting global warming pollution today, including coal-fired power plants especially. In 1980, polluters released over 17 million tons of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere. Since implementation of a cap-and-trade program—yes, a cap-and-trade program that we adopted, legislated, and implemented to stop acid rain, we reduced acid rain pollution by 8.9 million tons—a 50 percent cut every year.

When Congress was considering capping acid rain pollution in 1990, polluters claimed that such a cap would drive electricity prices through the roof and cripple the economy. Sound familiar? In fact, the acid rain cap-and-trade program has saved \$40 in costs for every dollar spent on pollution controls. This 40-1 cost to benefit ratio saves Americans \$119 billion every year.

Each dollar that we don't have to spend on premature health problems or damaged infrastructure due to acid rain is another dollar saved and invested. By reducing sulfur dioxide pollution that causes acid rain, we also reduce ground level ozone that causes asthma and other respiratory health problems. By reducing sulfur dioxide pollution that causes acid rain, we also reduce the incidence of premature heart problems in America.

Nor did the acid rain program hurt American energy production, as predicted. Coal companies installed scrubbers that remove sulfur dioxide as well as other pollutants like mercury from their facilities. Installation of these scrubbers created high-paying jobs right here in America, the kind that Mr. SCHAUER from Michigan just finished talking about. We created new sources of employment for electricians and other skilled tradesmen to retrofit older coal-fired power plants.

The nonpartisan Congressional Research Service has conducted several reports on the efficacy of the acid rain cap-and-trade program. A recent CRS memo, which I would introduce into the RECORD at this point, notes that the acid rain reduction program is nearly 100 percent compliant in pollution reduction and has not experienced any problems with market manipulation. It's an extraordinary success story and a template for what we're talking about on a larger scale, admittedly, on carbon dioxide.

[From the Congressional Research Service]

#### THE SULFUR DIOXIDE CAP-AND-TRADE PROGRAM

Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from electricity generators and other sources contribute to acid rain and fine particle concentrations in the atmosphere. Specifically,

the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) states that sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), in their various forms, lead to the acidification of lakes and streams rendering some of them incapable of supporting aquatic life. In addition, they impair visibility in national parks, create respiratory and other health problems in people, weaken forests, and degrade monuments and buildings.

The electricity sector emits approximately two-thirds of the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the United States. To address these emissions of SO<sub>2</sub>, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 added a cap-and-trade program to the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.). The object of the program is to reduce SO<sub>2</sub> emissions to 8.95 million tons, compared with 17.3 million tons emitted in 1980. From the beginning of the program in 1995, SO<sub>2</sub> emissions have declined to 8.9 million tons in 2007—a reduction of almost 50% from 1980 levels.

According to EPA, the lower SO<sub>2</sub> emission levels from the power sector have contributed to significant air quality and environmental and human health improvements. In its 10-year report in 2004 on the program's progress, EPA listed the following accomplishments:

Led to significant cuts in acid deposition, including reductions in sulfate deposition of about 36 percent in some regions of the United States and improvements in environmental indicators, such as fewer acidic lakes.

Provided the most complete and accurate emission data ever developed under a federal air pollution control program and made that data available and accessible by using comprehensive electronic data reporting and Web-based tools for agencies, researchers, affected sources, and the public.

Served as a leader in delivering e-government, automating administrative processes, reducing paper use, and providing online systems for doing business with EPA.

Resulted in nearly 100 percent compliance through rigorous emissions monitoring, allowance tracking, and an automatic, easily understood penalty system for noncompliance. Flexibility in compliance strategies reduced implementation costs.

A 2005 study estimates that in 2010, the Acid Rain Program's annual benefits will be approximately \$122 billion (2000\$), at an annual cost of about \$3 billion—a 40-to-1 benefit-to-cost ratio.

Thus, the program has achieved its environmental goal of reducing acid deposition, its economic goal of reducing SO<sub>2</sub> emission in a cost-effective manner, and achieving almost 100% compliance. It should be noted that there have been no indications of allowance market abuse during the implementation of the program. However, it should also be noted that the secondary market for sulfur dioxide allowances is not heavily traded, as the free allocation of almost all allowances to electric generators has reduced the need for such entities to enter the secondary market to meet compliance requirements.

Today, the minority party claims we can't afford to reduce greenhouse gas pollution because it will increase costs and hurt the economy. We have heard these arguments before during the acid rain debate in 1990, and they have all been proven false. We have saved money by cutting acid rain and pollution, created clean energy jobs, and improved public health, and achieved our goals of reducing pollution. Far from being a burden, reduction of acid rain pollution improved our quality of life.

Here in Washington, there is a great debate about the reality and threat

that global warming poses to our quality of life and long-term economic prosperity. That debate, manufactured by the polluters who want to continue to pass along their costs the average Americans, is not taking place in communities across America. The vast majority of Americans understand that global warming is real and it threatens not only distant ecosystems, but neighborhoods and ecosystems all across our great country.

Most importantly, Mr. Speaker, our constituents understand that inaction carries very high costs. We cannot afford to let polluters pass along their costs to average citizens. For the sake of our health, our children's health, our agriculture production, our coastal communities, we must make polluters pay in order to avoid what would otherwise be catastrophic impacts of global warming.

We know from past experience we can achieve dramatic reductions in air pollution that save money for the average American while improving our quality of life.

Many Americans, Mr. Speaker, remember a time when the ozone hole was growing, raising the threat of skin cancer and other health problems, while damaging the environment. Such a large problem seemed difficult if not impossible to address.

The growing ozone hole was the subject of front-page newspaper stories all across the country, amid widespread concerns of its health impact, particularly with respect to skin cancer. Using a cap-and-trade system, again, to reverse the growth in the ozone hole, we successfully tackled one of the most pressing environmental issues this country and the world has faced by establishing a cap-and-trade system to reduce pollution from chlorofluorocarbons and other pollutants that were destroying the ozone.

We have not one but two successful models of cap-and-trade systems right here in the United States. They help solve problems that seem too big to solve at the time. Today, children may not even remember that we had to deal with the hole in the ozone. The fact that we haven't heard of it much is evidence of the success of a cap-and-trade system. Let us seize that opportunity again.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Representative CONNOLLY. You know, it's just so good to revisit recent past history as we look at just what the results of some of that progressive policy formation was about. And it did have a positive effect on our environment and it did create jobs and it did address in sound economic terms a stronger future.

So we seem to be at a threshold, again, that needs to be inspired. We need to be inspired by that history that perhaps was expressed and touted in some measures of fear when in fact science and technology led us through some very difficult challenges and we responded by creating jobs and responding favorably to the environment

that we share and maintain for coming generations.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. TONKO, is exactly right. I think there are some who live with a static model rather than a dynamic model. And it's all a zero sum game. In fact, that's not just how it worked.

And you're absolutely right, Mr. TONKO, that when in fact we have used it, we created jobs, we avoided health care costs, we innovated in industry, and the economy moved forward in a dynamic and vibrant way rather than in fact contract.

Mr. TONKO. Well, with carbon capture and reducing the carbon impact into our environment by having a comprehensive energy plan, by putting together a cap-and-invest program, we're able to address greenhouse gas pollution in a way that can be addressed from both sides of the energy equation, and from all sectors, including transportation. And the energy generation, more efficient transmission, where we can use superconductive cable, where there's less line lost, making it more efficient and a conservative thing to do.

To be able to move forward with diversifying our energy mix with kinetic hydropower and what it has to offer; with geothermal and what it has to offer; with the inclusion of renewables—using our wind, our Sun, our Earth to respond to our energy needs. And then, on the flip side, on the demand side, conservation and energy efficiency, where we use shelf-ready products to retrofit systems, make manufacturing more productive and efficient, saving them money in the line of producing their products.

All of this is saving jobs and creating jobs. Taking those white- and blue-collar traditional jobs, implementing the newly created green collar jobs, of which we need to speak, and really producing, I believe, that innovation economy that pulls us into a new order of thinking for energy's sake and really stakes a claim here in a Nation that has invested for a long time in R&D.

But we need now to go beyond those prototypes. We need to deploy into manufacturing and deploy into commercial sector use these great ideas that are, by the way, being picked up by emerging nations and they're using American know-how.

□ 2030

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. My colleague, Mr. Speaker, made reference to John Kennedy's call to put a man on the Moon by the end of the sixties. Think about the positive externalities, the positive consequences of that innovative decision and innovative investment. Think of the technologies that spin off inventions, patents and economic wonders that were generated by that one decision to make that one critical investment. Similarly, the investments my colleague Mr. TONKO was talking about—and he's absolutely

right—will have a lot of positive consequences for this economy for a generation to come. I would also suggest to my colleague, Mr. TONKO, that there's also a very high cost for inaction, and that needs to be examined as well. Some on the other side of the aisle seem to think that maybe if we wring our hands and hold our breath, perhaps it will all get better or go away. And I think there are huge costs that don't often get talked about associated with inaction.

Mr. TONKO. I believe those huge costs are there, that inaction that came through the prior administration found the American households, American families on average spending \$1,100 more because of their dependence on gas, oil, electricity and what have you.

Just looking at this chart, which is portraying a rise in the importation of crude oil, finds us peaking in the last several years where we're now near 3.7 trillion barrels of crude oil that are running our economy, degrading our environment and finding us without any sort of clever progressive agenda that really is within our grasp. Again, it translates into the concerns that you expressed here this evening, Representative CONNOLLY and Representative SCHAUER. And we're going to hear from another of our freshman colleagues who has been on this mantra of energy transformation that equates to job growth, job retention and innovation that we can reach to with the American know-how, the brain trust, the intellectual capacity that we have as a Nation.

Our colleague from New Mexico's Third Congressional District is Representative LUJÁN. Representative LUJÁN, you also have great knowledge and experience. You add to that array of diversity within the freshman class, in the Democratic Caucus that sees it from a regulatory perspective, but you also are there talking about the need for jobs, jobs in your State, in your district, in our American economy.

It's great to yield to you, Representative LUJÁN.

Mr. LUJÁN. Representative TONKO, thank you very much. It's very good to be here with a few of my friends this evening as we get a chance to talk to our constituency, our colleagues and maybe share some new ideas, maybe talk about some old ideas. As we've heard from my good friend from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), he talked a little bit about the act that was adopted in 1990, the Clean Air Act, which was strangely in response to a campaign pledge from a Republican President that we had. This was a campaign pledge that was made during the 1988 election. We hear sometimes from some of our colleagues that the idea of a cap-and-trade system is this new idea, that this is something that hasn't been talked about ever before. Well, when you go back to what the American people were hearing back in 1988 and after the adoption of the Clean Air Act in 1990, what we heard from our Re-

publican presidential candidate at the time was that there was a pledge to curb acid rain, and it could be fulfilled with the world's first emissions cap-and-trade system. And that resulted in what we now know to be the address that we moved forward with, the address to clean up acid rain. What's interesting with that is we're reminded by our friend Mr. Fred Krupp that within 5 years, the U.S. utilities cut emissions 30 percent more than the law required. They went over and beyond what was required from them because it made sense. But not only did it make sense, they found a way to utilize this to generate revenue. Even while increasing electricity generation from coal by 6.8 percent and reducing retail electricity prices, during that same period the U.S. economy grew by a healthy 5.4 percent. Even though there were dire predictions that the program would eventually cost more than \$6 billion a year, it was less, 30 percent less, between \$1.1 and \$1.8 billion. This was all in response to making sure that we were able to go out and address some of the concerns with some of our lakes and some of our rivers and our streams and our national parks.

I have a lot of friends back home that like to fish, and I know that we all have a lot of constituents that are outdoors people, that depend on being able to go out and take their kids out to show them what the outdoors is all about. The enactment of the legislation in 1990 was a direct result from being able to protect some of these things, but we have to look a little further back when we talk about history.

In 1977 under another Republican administration, when we talk about the Clean Air Act being put together, under two Republican administrations where we saw people working together, where we as a Congress could come together and reach across the aisle and work with the President to do what was right. And as we hear from our friend, Mr. SCHAUER from Michigan, we talk about the importance of job creation. Comprehensive energy reform, there's no doubt that it will create millions of jobs, millions of clean energy jobs, many in New Mexico, many in Michigan and Virginia, New York, the Midwest, the South, the East and the West, throughout the United States. And this has been an area where we've always led, and there's no reason we can't take advantage of moving forward strong policy to create good jobs that will make a difference.

I would like to point us to something that China is doing. We heard from my friend Mr. CONNOLLY about this. Doing nothing means that we fall further behind China and Europe and even Japan and Germany as we talk about the progress that they've made in this specific area. But China alone is investing \$12.6 billion in a clean energy economy every hour. Nearly 40 percent of China's proposed \$586 billion stimulus plan, \$221 billion over 2 years, is for clean energy investments, including an



advanced electric grid. We hear about what China's doing and India's doing. Well, they're investing in this area. And if we, as a country, don't get ahead of this and create jobs and make investments in clean energy and do what's right for the American people, we're going to fall behind, and we can't afford to do that.

I look forward to being here this evening and visiting with our friends as we get a chance to talk a little bit more about the benefits, about the positive things we can do and the importance of coming together, as was done in 1990, as was done in 1977, to make sure that we're able to pass and adopt responsible legislation that will make a difference for the American people and for this great Nation of ours.

Thank you very much, Mr. TONKO.

Mr. TONKO. Representative LUJÁN, well said. Whoever, whichever country emerges from this race for energy innovation will become that go-to nation. And what a chance we have out there to really create a new era of job creation and to strengthen our economy nationally and to export talent in a way that will strengthen every region of this country. It's about that job growth. It's about job retention and, more importantly, job creation, embracing that investment that we have made through academia, that we have made through the private sector R&D components.

Just recently I was with the GE leadership as they announced the plans to build an advanced battery manufacturing center in Upstate New York, and they're doing that with a commitment to a battery type that can be used for heavy vehicles, that can be used for energy generation and for intermittent energy storage. That then takes us to a whole new area of opportunity, a key that unlocks the doors to vast potential that then can transition this whole way that we respond to our energy needs and create jobs at the same time.

Let me yield to Representative SCHAUER because I know, again, his real passion here for his State of Michigan, his home State, is to talk about those jobs that we can create.

Mr. SCHAUER. Thank you, Representative TONKO. I want to tell you about what can happen when governments work together with the private sector. Obviously the ideas, the innovation comes from the private sector. It's often led by our great universities, and we all come from incredible States. But the State of Michigan has an amazing system of public universities, public higher education. I've talked about the University of Michigan a little bit. There are others, including Michigan State University, that are doing amazing things in biofuel and bioenergy. But I want to tell you what can happen when everyone makes a commitment to developing these new energy technologies.

Having recently come from the Michigan legislature, some of these in-

centives are very real to me. The State of Michigan made more than \$500 million in incentives available to prospective advanced battery manufacturers. The State of Michigan has already attracted four of these advanced battery manufacturing companies. They plan to invest \$1.7 billion—with a B—and create more than 6,500 jobs.

Now, to stand here the day after General Motors announced some very difficult cuts in my State and in other States around the country, the prospect of 6,500 jobs from advanced battery manufacturers to propel our vehicles with clean energy to reduce our carbon footprint is exactly what we need to be doing.

I will mention one other thing that I have been working on in my office, and I gather each of my colleagues here have been working with companies in their States. We all have assets regardless of our region. Some are sunnier. Some have stronger winds. In Michigan we have the most fresh water shoreline in the country that we need to take advantage of from an energy standpoint. But I've also been working with some wind energy companies and solar energy companies. There is a company in my hometown of Battle Creek that is developing a facility to build the state-of-the-art photovoltaic material. I think to the credit of President Obama and through the work of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, we will move more aggressively to see that our Federal buildings—and I'd like to see that include our military buildings—use that photovoltaic material to reduce energy costs. That's a job creator. And certainly with a company like United Solar Ovonic that's building a facility in my district, that's a job creator. But I'll mention briefly, before I yield to Representative CONNOLLY from Virginia, that wind energy in a State like Michigan provides incredible job opportunities. I am working with a company that is an automotive supplier, that is one of those shops that's been in business for multiple generations. In this case, in Eaton County, the company is called Dowding Industries in Eaton Rapids. They made the leap about a year ago to start building windmill turbine hubs, creating new jobs. They partnered with a company to build the machining. They're the industry standard. But they're ready to do more, and they're talking about creating thousands of jobs with a new technology to build wind turbine blades right in a State that has lost hundreds of thousands of jobs due to the decline, the transformation of the auto industry. So this is about energy policy. But to me, this is about economic policy and jobs policy.

I thank the gentleman from New York for the opportunity to talk about jobs, talk about Michigan and talk about energy policy.

Mr. TONKO. It was a pleasure.

Representative SCHAUER, you said it well. It is the transitioning, that we

need to transform that economy into ways that can assume some of those gaps that have not been addressed. I know, coming from a State that I will talk about in a while, about the investments we've made in our region. It was without that sort of broader comprehensive plan coming from the Federal level. I think while we are a diverse freshman class, and we cover the map of the U.S. rather well as a new class, even amongst our diversity, there is that common thread that we understand, that the American public stated clearly through the election. We want change. We want reform. We want production. We want productivity, and we want things to happen. And these are the things that can happen to the very good.

To the freshman Member, Representative CONNOLLY, you are coming from a State that, obviously, is a large State, that hears the issues that are expressed out there. And you've been a very strong and forceful voice on behalf of reform and change. Your perspective again on job growth?

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I thank my colleague from New York. I'm struck by listening to you, Mr. TONKO, and you, Mr. SCHAUER, especially on the whole issue, for example, of advanced battery research.

□ 2045

The enormous extraordinary potential of an innovative investment, when we look at advanced lithium batteries for example and the impact potentially on your home State, Mr. SCHAUER, of Michigan, in particular it could completely revolutionize the automotive industry and once again put the United States at the edge, the competitive edge and the dominance of the automotive industry as in years past. That advanced battery research has the potential to create a plug-in hybrid, for example, that gets on average the equivalent of 100 miles per gallon. If every vehicle on the roads in the United States, just as an example, actually could average 100 miles per gallon, we could virtually eliminate the need for foreign oil imports in the United States with just that one innovation. That is the power of advanced battery research.

Similarly, and you mentioned it, Mr. TONKO, the potential of new batteries to store power could transform the solar panel industry and suddenly make solar affordable and accessible to residents and commercial entities alike. And I had reason recently to look at the German experience before I came to Congress. In Northern Virginia, we have a sister relationship with the Stuttgart region in Germany, and we went and we looked at a combination of solar and geothermal as an alternative to high utilization of fossil fuels. And these two renewables dominated huge swaths of Germany that we visited: Berlin, Hamburg and Stuttgart.

Now, Germany is not known for its sunny climate, and yet they are making it work with a combination of Federal incentives and a lot of research that has made the deployment of solar practical for Germany. And I believe that the advanced battery research that we funded in the stimulus bill earlier this year in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 holds enormous promise, similar, Mr. TONKO, to that call to put a man on the moon over 40 years ago.

Mr. TONKO. Most assuredly, Representative CONNOLLY. And you speak of the impact that Germany is making with perhaps lesser solar hours available to their situation. While at NYSEERDA, at the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, at I believe our third conference on green collar workforce development, we were visited by representatives from 33 States and four nations, including Germany. They talked about the particular niche they were creating for plumbers in Germany to do hot water solar arrays where you could address those hot water needs through solar panels.

We know also, through the stimulus package, the opportunity to shave that priceyness from solar activity PV by thin film advancements along with the intermittent battery storage issues. So there is great potential out there that is yet untapped, or undertapped, that should motivate us, should challenge us to really move forward with a comprehensive plan that is well structured, that deals with carbon capture, that mentions both the supply and demand side of the equation, and to go forward in a way that structures and implements the policy that then shows sound leadership. That is what we are looking at here. We have a President who gets it, a President who talks about innovation, who talks in a way that will allow us to be creative and put the academic notions of this society to work. That, to me, is tremendously strong. The expression of innovative ideas can really inspire our Nation.

The Speaker, the leadership of this House and the membership of this House is there ready to move forward to progressive outcomes. And that, I think, speaks to sounder environmental outcomes, sounder economic outcomes and a stronger energy policy, crises that are addressed in one fell swoop of activity with public policy.

Representative LUJÁN, you have joined us this evening, for which we are most grateful. You have a regulatory aspect that you have borne before your involvement here in Congress, which is always helpful. But you also seem to have that tremendous passion for thinking outside the barrel, if you will, in a way that will reduce that glutinous dependency of this society and this economy on foreign imported oil.

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. TONKO, we talked a little bit about my background. Before I came to Congress, before I was given

the great honor of serving in this Congress to so many wonderful people, I did serve on the New Mexico Public Regulation Commission. And we were one of many States who adopted a renewable portfolio standard, standards which will require utilities to generate more power from the sun, from the wind, being smarter about the way we generate power. And when we talk about the American Energy and Security Act, about making sure that we are looking after our Nation's security, when you look at the chart which shows so much of our Nation's money, billions of dollars, hundreds of billions of dollars going to other nations that aren't friends of the United States, we have to wonder why aren't we moving forward with the commitment and will to bring about the change that is required? This provision includes enacting a provision where we will encourage more renewable generation across the United States. It is going to encourage more energy efficiency standards and building standards that will make a difference.

This last week, on Monday, before I came back to Washington, I had the great fortune of visiting a new high school being built in one of the cities in my district, in Rio Rancho. It is a large high school, but it is a high school that was built with energy efficiency in mind, with smart building standards. And the increase in cost is actually going to be regained, and it is going to be seen within 5 years, a 5-year paydown of the investment. This means better lighting for our students, a stronger learning environment. It is what is right. And that is what this act will do.

We heard about the importance of education. In New Mexico, we have a few colleges, the National Wind Research Center in Tucumcari, at the Mesa Lands Community College, working on wind research and turbine research in agricultural parts of my district where ranchers and farmers are excited about seeing these wind turbines pop up around New Mexico. This is the kind of investment that we are talking about, job opportunities and revenue streams that will make a world of difference: the investment that is being made in our laboratories where the gains can be made to solve the storage problem so we can see more robust generation when it comes to renewables, job creation, investments in science, investment in our schools and how we can go tie that education gap together from K through 12 to college, to our laboratories, bringing everyone together.

This last week we heard from the President, and he said, "I have spoken repeatedly of the need to lay a new foundation for lasting prosperity." That is what we are talking about here, a foundation for new prosperity. We, as a Nation, will lead again. We will work with the rest of the world. We will make sure that we are providing job opportunities for Americans

from sea to shining sea, as the President likes to remind us.

For the first time, what is interesting to my friends here this evening, my colleagues, for the first time we have utility companies and corporate leaders who are joining, not opposing, environmental advocates and labor leaders to create a new system of clean energy jobs. We were reminded of this from our President last week. It is amazing what can happen when people come together.

We have an opportunity now, again, to act responsibly for the American people to come together, come together as a Congress and make a difference, come together and create more jobs, invest in science, technology and change the way that we do things, but change them for the better.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I wonder if my colleague will yield for a question.

Mr. LUJÁN. Absolutely, Mr. CONNOLLY.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I heard your eloquence and I heard you talk, Mr. LUJÁN, about the high cost of oil imports. Sometimes I want to have us focus on the other side of the equation, what are the costs of inaction? You talked about how, in 1977, President Jimmy Carter came into office, but prior to that, in the Nixon-Ford years, the United States had committed itself to energy independence. Is that not correct?

Mr. LUJÁN. That is absolutely true, Mr. CONNOLLY.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. And how did that turn out for the United States of America?

Mr. LUJÁN. We saw what resulted after the adoption of the act in 1990. The economy actually increased from about 5.4 percent. We saw growth in the economy. We saw utility companies making wise decisions in investments and creating jobs.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. But with respect to energy independence, is it not true, Mr. LUJÁN, that instead of creating energy independence that the United States became more energy dependent on foreign oil?

Mr. LUJÁN. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Doesn't that underscore the reason and the imperative nature of why we need to take action now?

Mr. LUJÁN. If we, as a Nation, don't take action now and utilize these dollars to invest in American jobs, in solving our dependence on foreign oil, talking about our Nation's security, we couldn't be more right. And as we talk about our Nation's security, what has happened to the economy, we need to create the jobs to be able to provide opportunities for the American people, make sure that we are changing the way we are going to generate power, move power, consume power, be smarter about the way that we do things. It is all wrapped up in one, Mr. CONNOLLY, and I couldn't agree more.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. LUJÁN, I just want to echo, if I may, what you just said about national security. It is another cost to the United States. Every year, because of our growing appetite for foreign oil, we are putting money into the hands and into the pockets of many countries who don't necessarily have American interests at heart. Is that not true?

Mr. LUJÁN. That is absolutely true. And we saw with some of the charts that Mr. TONKO was sharing with us, as we see what is happening with the U.S. imports of crude oil, we see what is happening, you go back to the time period we are talking about here, Mr. CONNOLLY, you go back here to 1977 and you see some of the changes that resulted and going forward with what has happened with imports and what can be done here. What didn't we learn when we saw these increases and spikes starting in the 1970s there? We have an opportunity to learn and to make a difference here.

And I know that Mr. TONKO had the other chart there, and I will yield to Mr. TONKO to be able to explain what has happened with the dollars again.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. CONNOLLY, this chart says it all, what you're raising as a very strong concern. Somehow there is a willingness to spend, export \$475 billion out of the U.S.

When you think about the impact that has on our economy, the jobs that could be created if we relied on American-produced power, if we put American brain trusts to work, what couldn't happen? Might we not see this as a tax, a situation that finds us dealing with a dreadful blow to our economy and impacting in strong negative measure our environment which we borrow and need to send on to the next generation in even cleaner format?

So when I look at the small microcosm of the country expressed by the 21st Congressional District in New York, I see so many opportunities that require that overlay of energy policy and energy resources from a Federal perspective. And that is why the President and the leadership in the House, the Speaker and our Chairs and our rank-and-file Members are to be encouraged, I believe, to move forward on this matter.

We have, within the 21st New York Congressional District, semiconductor investments, nanoscience investments, emerging technologies all on a green campus, R&D investment centers through General Electric's emerging wind institute that will also embrace other renewables with their ecomagination situation and private and public sector campuses that are investing in R&D. We have superpower which is breaking its own record in superconducted cable development that can be used to transmit far more electrons over similarly sized traditional cable.

So all of this is there as an undercurrent, an underpinning of support that can then blossom into its fullest poten-

tial if we allow for policy to take hold. And that is what the moment is about and leadership expressed in the greatest, boldest green upturns.

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. TONKO, I would be remiss if I didn't include the faith community. They came together and they wrote a letter to the members of the Energy and Commerce Committee, the Coalition on the Environment and Jewish Life, the Episcopal Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, the National Council of Churches USA, the United Church of Christ, Justice and Peace Ministries, and the United Methodist Church General Board of Church and Society. They said, "The American Clean Energy and Security Act lays a necessary foundation to begin addressing the global climate crisis. We urge you to oppose any attempts to further weaken the bill as it goes through committee and continue moving this legislation forward while working to strengthen key provisions and ensure a just and sustainable future for all of God's Creation."

Understanding how we can work together again, Mr. TONKO, it is truly amazing, and it is great to see that we can come together to get great things done.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Representative LUJÁN and Representative CONNOLLY.

Representative SCHAUER, we are going to let you close our hour here because we are running out of time.

Mr. SCHAUER. Thank you. This is why we are here. I came to Congress to help fight for Michigan's economy, help move our country in a new direction, and energy policy is going to help us do that. We have touched on so many of those pieces this evening. As new Democratic Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, we will continue to lead to make sure we invest in our country, invest in protecting our planet, and invest in new clean energy jobs in this country.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you so much to my colleagues from the freshman class, Mr. Speaker. I yield back the remainder of our time.

#### CALCULATING YOUR SHARE OF "CAP-AND-TRADE"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. AKIN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

□ 2100

Mr. AKIN. Good evening, Mr. Speaker. It's a pleasure to join you and to take a look at a very interesting topic today. The whole idea of, it's kind of a combination of thoughts, first of all, the idea of global warming, and then how that relates to this cap-and-tax bill that we've been hearing more about, and exactly what's behind all of this discussion, because what we have here is something that is, if you want

to talk about change, there's a whole lot of change here.

This is a very, very significant proposal that's being made in terms of the size of the tax that's involved, and the proposal that we're actually going to change the climate of the world by some of these different things that are going to be done by the government, a very interesting thought.

And so I thought, when we talk about global warming, there's a little bit of the story that I think has been forgotten. Some of it, not surprisingly, is the history of what's going on. I'd like to go back just a little bit in what's been going on.

Let's go back to the year 1920, when newspapers in the 1920s were filled with scientists' warnings of a fast approaching glacial age. The Earth was going to get cold. And so you had to really be stocking up on extra coal and overcoats and things in the 1920s.

In the 1930s it seems that the scientists changed their opinion, and they reversed themselves, that there was going to be serious global warming in the 1930s.

By 1972, Time magazine was citing numerous scientific reports of imminent runaway glaciation. So it's going to get cold again.

In 1975, Newsweek reported that the scientific evidence of an "Ice Age" called to stockpile food. And we also were even engaged in discussions about melting some of the Arctic ice cap or something because of this Ice Age that was readily, eminently approaching.

By 1976 the U.S. government said the Earth is heading into some sort of mini ice age. And now we have back again, global warming. In fact, global warming is even getting a little bit out of fashion now, and people want to talk about climate change. It's a little safer to talk about climate change because you're not predicting whether it's going to get colder or warmer. But anyway, we've had some considerable amounts of disagreement, depending on what year you're on. So we go back and forth. It's either going to be the sky is going to fall because it's going to freeze, or the sky is falling because it's going to get warmer.

So we have today this whole subject of global warming. That's what the most common term that you hear nowadays is global warming. And I think the facts of the matter are that there has been a considerable amount of disagreement, depending on which decade you're living in.

I'm joined this evening by some very good friends, some respected colleagues, a medical doctor, as a matter of fact, and another gentleman from Pennsylvania, a very big coal and energy producing state. We're going to be chatting with them in just a minute.

But I thought it would be appropriate just to kind of lay down, first of all, historically some of the differences of opinion, depending on which decade you live in.

The general theory today, the way it works is the idea that mankind is creating CO<sub>2</sub>. We do that when we breathe,

so there's not much scientific argument about that. There are other ways that CO<sub>2</sub> is produced as well. Whenever we make a campfire we produce a certain amount of CO<sub>2</sub> as we burn some combustible with the oxygen in the air.

And the theory is that this CO<sub>2</sub>, because we're burning so much in the way of hydrocarbons, now is actually affecting the environment. And so we're going to take a look at that.

And the question is whether or not, really, this CO<sub>2</sub> is affecting the environment. I think most scientists agree that when we create or when we produce CO<sub>2</sub> it has some impact on the environment. The question is how much. And then it's also a big question as to whether or not there's anything we could really do about that in a practical sense, or are there any sort of cost-effective solutions. And of course there is a solution that's on the table that's being proposed. It's a cap-and-tax bill that's being proposed by the Democrats. And it follows the pattern of most Democrat bills, and that is, I've got a great big whopping tax increase, and it has a whole lot of government regulations.

If we go back in history a little bit, history is an amusing thing to take a look at. One of the things that history tells us is how effective the U.S. government is in solving these kinds of problems.

We created a thing called the U.S. Department of Energy. Maybe a lot of people know we have a U.S. Department of Energy, but they may not recall why it was that the Department of Energy was created. Well, the fact of the matter is the Department of Energy was created so that we would not be dependent on foreign energy. And so, for years we've added more and more employees to the U.S. Department of Energy so that we won't be dependent on foreign energy, and each year we become more dependent on foreign energy. So it's amusing to postulate that we're going to solve this problem using a lot of taxation and a government solution.

I think the Republicans—I'm a Republican, my colleagues that are joining me tonight are Republicans—I think that we prefer a more free enterprise kind of solution, and we want to take a look at the premises behind what we're talking about.

I'm joined by my good friend, G.T. THOMPSON. He's from Pennsylvania. I'd like to recognize Congressman THOMPSON, who is already making himself a name here as being a very feet-on-the-ground, commonsense kind of guy, has an intuitive sense for free enterprise, and also potential dangers that come from this idea of we can solve all the problems with a great big whopping tax increase and government regulations.

Please, I yield time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Well, I thank the gentleman from Missouri. Your overview of this, your reference to real science is refreshing. In the debate and most of the debate of

the majority party here, it's not so much based on real science as political science or even, to some degree, science fiction. And so, to look at why this—and I looked at every piece of legislation in terms of cost benefits. And when we look at the benefits of this, I think human activity, it's acknowledged, does contribute towards carbon dioxide emissions. But it's less than 4 percent. To put that into perspective, forest fires, wildfires contribute 10 percent of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. And so not even with the debate of, you know, are we warming the Earth or not warming the Earth, there's a lot of smart folks out there that are publishing research or earning their dissertations based on debating that science. But what the experts agree upon, the researchers agree is, human activity is less than 4 percent contributes towards CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

You know, in terms of the cap-and-trade, cap-and-tax that we're discussing—

Mr. AKIN. Could I interrupt you just a minute because I thought you were on a rather important topic, because the whole crux of the idea for this huge tax proposal and all kinds of sweeping changes and government power and influence and regulation is based on the fact that CO<sub>2</sub> is such a bad thing, and it's based on the assumption that the CO<sub>2</sub> that we're releasing by burning fossil fuels is creating some kind of a problem. I mean, that's the whole linchpin that this debate is going around.

And yet you have, here's kind of an interesting quote here. And I think I'd like to get into this just a little bit. Here's a former U.S. Senator and he says, we've got to ride the global warming issue. Even if the theory of global warming is wrong, we'll be doing the right thing in terms of economic policy and environmental policy.

So, in other words, there's a solution that they have in mind, whether global warming is going on or not. And the thing that's been embarrassing, you've noticed we don't hear as much global warming. We hear climate change, and the reason is because the planet has not really been warming the last number of years as all of these economic models were saying that it was going to. And that doesn't necessarily mean the CO<sub>2</sub> that we've generated hasn't created some warming. It just seems that the world climate is more connected to sunspot activity than these other things.

But here you're just talking about the effect of CO<sub>2</sub>, and I thought this was interesting. This is how much does the human activity affect greenhouse gases? The block in light blue here represents all the greenhouse gases, which comprise only 2 percent of the total atmosphere. So this is all the greenhouse gases.

And that yellow block over there on the end is the CO<sub>2</sub>. And the little tiny red block inside the yellow block is the part that our human activity is cre-

ating. And so the question is, in terms of leverage, does this little red dot over here have that much impact on the climate?

And this is, I don't think anybody disputes the percentages of these gases and the mixture. So the question then is, is this stuff that we're doing really that important?

And you just said the forest fires, which were created by poor environmental policy by the way, a lot of them, because we're not allowed to clean that brush out, the underbrush, and then it burns everything and burns Bambi and snowy owls and everything else because we didn't want to clear the brush out, and that's generating, what is that, 2½ times more than all of the coal and oil and things we burn.

I didn't mean to interrupt you, but I think it's important for us to stick on what science, what really does science say. And this is not an easy thing for any scientist to figure out, is it, because what's happening is there's all sorts of things that play together, and so, the CO<sub>2</sub> we generate could be warming the planet some, but it could be also that we're in a time where the planet is growing colder. So all of that, we don't really understand that totally, do we?

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I think the gentleman points out an important point. These are all based on models and strictly speculation.

Mr. AKIN. Some of the models said that we're going to have surf at the front steps of the Capitol pretty soon. I was really looking forward to that.

Go ahead. I yield.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Well, and the purpose overall of this is to really eliminate all energy other than green energy. And today, I mean, the energy sources that are only seen as viable by the majority party under cap-and-tax are, frankly, solar and wind. And today, that represents less than 1 percent of meeting our energy needs in this country.

So say we work real hard and we give it that Manhattan Project, and we absolutely double that, the energy capacity of solar and wind, well, that's 2 percent. We still have a huge gap that this country has that we need to be able to fuel our vehicles, heat our homes.

And I'm from a very rural district. The folks in my area, we have some pretty harsh, frigid winters, and we need to heat our homes. We commute in my home for work, for groceries. You know, frankly, a lot of folks in my area commute just to pick up their mail. And the cost of cap-and-tax, I believe, is projected, well, with, just on gasoline alone to increase by over 70 percent.

Mr. AKIN. I appreciate your bringing that up, and I'd like to get into that just a little bit more as we move on this evening into that area, about the Democrat proposal, what it does to people's costs, average costs.

But we're also joined by a good friend of mine, Dr. FLEMING. And people that

have a technical or scientific background are a little rare in the Chambers here. So to have actually a guy who's passed high school science is tremendously helpful. And Dr. FLEMING is from Louisiana.

I'm a misfit in politics. I'm an engineer by training. I don't know how they ever—there's few of us in here that are engineers.

But Dr. FLEMING, I would be encouraged if you'd join us too in our discussion.

Mr. FLEMING. Well, thank you. And I want to thank my friend, of course, from Missouri for having this hour discussion, very important discussion, coming right at the heels of our classmates from the other side of the aisle speaking on the same subject, but with a different opinion.

I also thank my fellow Republican classmate, Mr. THOMPSON from Pennsylvania as well for his discussion.

Well, let me just point out that, you know, you don't have to be detailed in the science to understand one empirical fact, and that is, this globe has warmed and cooled several times in its life before there was the first emission of fossil fuels.

So, that being said, we already have proof positive that the Earth can warm under its own circumstances and its own environment and its own test tube, if you will. And you just mentioned sunspots and other activities. There are many things that go into the global warming effect and global cooling effect.

And as you say, now that we're not able to accurately actually predict that the globe is warming, now the whole issue is changing to climate change, so that whatever happens different than what it is at this moment can somehow be blamed.

□ 2115

Mr. AKIN. Just reclaiming my time, somehow or another, this whole thing strikes me, if it weren't so serious, as being a comedy. You know, we just went from winter to spring in Missouri. When we go from winter to spring, that's a good climate change. I don't want to stop that climate change, you know. Who in the world would want to put politicians in charge of the weather anyway? What a dumb idea. Anyhow, we need to be a little bit serious because this is a tremendous tax that we're talking about, a tremendous removal of freedom away from Americans, and it is a tremendous investment in more and more big government solutions. That is extremely scary in spite of the fact that the science seems to be a little bit amazing. We'll get into that, too.

I was just recalling that my friend from Pennsylvania was here with the guy from Spain, I think it was, 2 weeks ago. They were talking about how Spain has driven this cap-and-tax, and they were talking about what has happened, and we're going to get into it. So it isn't something we're going to

speculate about. It has been tried. We can say: here is what happened in Spain. Do we really want to reproduce this or not?

I didn't mean to interrupt you, Doctor. Please continue.

Mr. FLEMING. Thank you. To sort of gear down to the real topic tonight, I heard talk from the other side of the aisle this evening about terms such as "investment," which really, to me, is a code for tax, and also "jobs" or "green jobs."

Mr. AKIN. You have to translate. "Investment" means we're going to tax you.

Mr. FLEMING. Exactly. Exactly.

Mr. AKIN. Thank you, Doctor.

Mr. FLEMING. Also, it was very interesting that the discussion hinged somewhat on the fact that this investment creates more jobs and that it creates revenue down the line. If you listen closely to the discussion, what you hear is really good old-fashioned subsidies. That is, whenever the government is subsidizing forms of energy that are not cost-effective at this point and whenever the technologies are not there, what we really get is a pass-through of taxpayer dollars that goes into what I would call artificial, or papier mache jobs, so-called "green jobs." We'll learn from the Spanish experiment that has been going on now for 10 years that, for 2.2 jobs that are lost, there is only one so-called "green job" gained. That job 90 percent of the time is in implementation and construction. It is not a continuous job.

Mr. AKIN. Reclaiming my time, as for the green jobs that are being talked about, we're going to create all of these green jobs in Spain. They call them "subprime jobs," you see. This is the same old warmed over Keynesian economics that we've been hearing since the days of FDR. That is, if the government taxes everybody a whole lot and takes the money and pays people to do stuff, then we've somehow created jobs.

The trouble is, when you tax them, you have prevented other jobs from being created. So, in effect, what you've done is, yes, you've created jobs, but you've lost 2.2 jobs. So what sort of math is that? That's not a very good mathematical formula. So there's this talk about green jobs. In Spain, they call them "subprime jobs," and they've now got, I think, 17.5 percent unemployment as a result of this nifty project that they're doing to get rid of CO<sub>2</sub>. The trouble is, even measured on the face of it, they're making more CO<sub>2</sub> than they did before, so it isn't working.

Anyway, proceed, Doctor.

Mr. FLEMING. Well, just to extend that a little further, where are these jobs going?

It turns out that some of the Spanish jobs have come to America because we understand that the net effect of tax, or cap-and-trade, or cap-and-tax as we call it, is that there is a higher cost to produce goods for manufacturing. So as a result, for someone who owns a fac-

tory or a company that perhaps owns a factory, he has to find the most cost-effective location for that factory. Otherwise, he can't compete in the worldwide economy. We know today that this is, indeed, a worldwide economy. We can't get away from that fact.

Just today, a Chinese company bought Hummer—a portion of General Motors. So we know that to be true. Well, we actually have received a dividend from Spain going down this road. We've actually had companies coming to the U.S., and we've actually gained jobs as a result of Spain's having gone down this cap-and-trade boondoggle.

Mr. AKIN. If I could just interrupt and go over to my good friend from Pennsylvania, to Congressman THOMPSON, let's flesh out this idea.

If you do this solution that the Democrats are proposing, which is a cap-and-tax or a cap-and-trade or whatever you want to call it, how does that end up with our losing jobs? Let's go through that very specifically so that people can understand it, because that's what we're talking about. That's what happened in Spain. Let's go through that model and identify where those jobs went.

The brag that the Democrats were saying an hour ago was that they're going to create jobs and that everything is going to be better. Yet the very thing they're proposing in Spain has gotten them to 17.5 percent unemployment. Let's go through how that happens.

Can you please help us with that, Congressman THOMPSON?

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Sure. I think the important baseline on that 17.5 percent unemployment today in the country of Spain is the fact that, when cap-and-trade was instituted, it was 7 percent. Unemployment was 7 percent.

Mr. AKIN. So they've driven it up 10 percent.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Over 10 percentage points is the outcome. Those really are the only two major outcomes that I see of cap-and-trade—higher unemployment and higher energy costs.

In terms of the job losses, that's what this bill is all about. This is a jobs bill. They're correct on that part; but, unfortunately, it's a job loss bill. You know, they talk about all of the green jobs that were created in Spain as a part of cap-and-trade and the proposal of cap-and-trade here to create jobs. Well, in Spain, for every 10 green jobs that were created, mostly related to solar or to wind, only one was sustainable within that economy by the industry that paid for that job and for its implementation. As my colleague from Louisiana talked about, nine out of those 10 jobs are still around today because the country of Spain doesn't want to see unemployment driven higher.

So how do they hang onto those nine out of 10 jobs? It's a subsidy bubble. There are tens of billions of dollars annually that the country of Spain has to

infuse into the alternative energy industry so that it doesn't drive their unemployment up over 20 percentage points. You think about what this does to cost. There is no industry that will go untouched. Any industry that uses energy—and that's all of them—is going to see significant energy increases and costs. Today, especially in these economic times and even in the best of times, to be competitive globally and to have our costs be put up by—I don't know—say 30 percent or more, that totally makes us uncompetitive within the world.

Mr. AKIN. Reclaiming my time, let's go through this. So in other words, let's say we did what the Democrats want to do: let's do this great big tax increase. This is a very big tax increase. So what we're going to do is essentially tax energy. Now, as to energy issues within companies, some companies are using more than others, particularly aluminum manufacturing, steel manufacturing, your basic, hard manufacturing jobs. These then support lots of other burger flipping types of jobs that are very heavily energy intensive, but also food is very energy intensive. So now what's going to happen?

You're going to tax energy. When you tax it, it means the prices go up. The energy-producing company doesn't just pay the tax. It pays the tax, and it passes it on to the consumer. So the person who flips the light switch on or the person who lights up his pilot light to run his stove or his heater for natural gas or the people who fire up their diesel engines or their gasoline engines are paying more money. Therefore, those businesses are less competitive. In being less competitive, there are more foreign people who can compete and who can send products into this country. We can't compete against them because our prices go up. So, effectively, we send jobs overseas that way. We're less competitive. So the jobs go away.

The government taxes everybody in the private sector. The money comes out of the private sector. They use it to hire somebody. This then displaces a couple of jobs, and here we go around in this circle. This is basically what Morgenthau tried, the Secretary of the Treasury under FDR. He said that we're going to raise the taxes a whole lot, that we're going to spend a whole lot of money to "stimulate the economy" and that it will drive unemployment down.

Then he came here to this Chamber 9 years later, before the Ways and Means Committee, and his quote was: "We've tried it and it doesn't work." Those were exactly his words: "It doesn't work." So he said that now we've got high unemployment and a whole lot of taxes and a big debt to boot.

So this is the same old tried-and-true Democrat scheme of raising taxes and of creating and trusting the government, of trusting that the government is going to run it better than would

free enterprise. Yet we've got this Department of Energy out there that was founded to get us off our dependence on foreign energy; and ever since it has been founded, it has gotten worse.

I yield to my good friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Well, thank you, sir.

You mentioned natural gas. We could talk all evening on different types of manufacturing that utilize natural gas, not just as a process for heating and for energy but also as an ingredient. Natural gas is a key component in almost any type of manufacturing. I want to just focus briefly on two.

You know, some of the folks who help feed us are our family farms throughout the Nation; and I don't care what they're raising or what they're growing, many of those family farms use processes that use natural gas, specifically with fertilizer for growing crops—for growing our food. It feeds this Nation. When we see under the cap-and-trade of natural gas, it's clean. It's a very clean fossil fuel, but it's a fossil fuel that's going to be punished and penalized under cap-and-trade. We're going to raise the cost of food for America because of cap-and-trade and feel the impact of taxing the use of natural gas on our farmers.

Mr. AKIN. Just reclaiming my time, you know, I've got a chart I'd like to talk to you about because we figured out what the size of this tax is. You take the average per family, and we're going to go in a minute and take a look at what it is going to cost the average family every year for the next 8 years for this \$1.2 trillion tax increase.

We've been joined by another doctor, a medical doctor but also a guy who graduated from high school science as well, from Georgia, my good friend, Congressman GINGREY.

It's just great to have you in our discussion this evening. Please jump in. I yield.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri for yielding time to me and for bringing to this body this important hour.

I was watching our colleagues on the other side of the aisle, the Democrat majority. I think they were mostly freshmen who had the previous hour, and they were praising, of course, the American Clean Energy Act and Security Act of 2009, and they were talking about all of the great and wonderful things that it does.

Certainly, there are some good things in the bill. I'm not going to stand here, Mr. Speaker, and completely criticize every aspect of it. Our freshmen colleagues—our Democrat colleagues—spoke very eloquently, but they never talked about the whole picture. I don't know where they were. They obviously were not Members of this body in the 110th Congress when we Republicans stayed here a year ago in August rather than going home for our vacations, or for our August recess, or for our

codols. The Speaker and others rushed out of here to head out to foreign places, leaving Americans high and dry with \$4 a gallon regular gasoline at the time. That's when the real commitment came on our side of the aisle to say it's unconscionable to leave this body and to do nothing for the American people and to say, oh, well, we'll take care of it in 5 weeks when we get back in early September. That's exactly what the Democrat majority did a little less than a year ago.

When I heard my freshmen colleagues on the other side of the aisle talking about how wonderful this new cap-and-trade energy bill is, I think one of them even described it as the foundation for new prosperity from sea to shining sea. Well, let me just tell you, Mr. Speaker: the folks in the 11th District of Georgia, in northwest Georgia—in fact, in the entire State of Georgia, in fact in the entire Southeast—don't think this is a foundation for new prosperity from sea to shining sea. It might be wonderful for northern New Mexico. It might be good for upstate New York. It may be good for some parts of Virginia. It may even be good, I guess—although I can't imagine how—in some parts of Michigan, which are the areas that these freshmen represent on the Democratic side of the aisle.

I want to tell you that it is not good in the Southeast. I think my colleagues have already pointed out that what the Democratic majority has done with this American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009 has crammed down the throats of the American people not a comprehensive, all-of-the-above approach. It is not going to be a foundation for new prosperity from sea to shining sea because what it does is raise energy prices for every American family by an average of \$3,000 a year.

Mr. AKIN. I can't help but jump in here.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. I would be glad to yield back to the gentleman who controls the time. I thank him for allowing me to be part of the discussion.

Mr. AKIN. It's a treat to have you. I think you brought up a couple of very, very significant things.

First of all, we stood in this Chamber just a couple of months ago and heard the President say that anybody making less than \$250,000 doesn't need to worry about any tax increases. Yet, this tax increase that is being proposed happens to anybody who flips a light switch. That means you could make a lot less than \$250,000 a year and get hit with a tax.

This cap-and-tax—these circles here—represent different, expensive things that America has bought.

□ 2130

This is the war in Iraq and this is the Korean war, and you have got the gulf war over here. Over in the far right you've got Hurricane Katrina, different things like this. This is World War II,



this big blue one. This is this tax: \$1.9 trillion worth of tax. That's what's being proposed here. And we're just told if you're making \$250,000 or less, you won't get any tax, and yet this taxes you when you turn the lights on, when you turn the thermostat up, when you start your car. That's what this tax is about right here. And when you eat food, that's what this tax is about.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. If the gentleman will yield for an additional few seconds.

Exactly. You break down this cost right at \$3,000 a year for a family of four, it breaks down, as the gentleman has pointed out, Mr. Speaker, a 90 percent increase in the cost of electricity, 74 percent increase in the cost of gasoline, 55 percent increase in the cost of natural gas.

Now, when I was home during this Memorial Day remembrance and district work period, I went to visit one of the plants in my district—again, northwest Georgia, the 11th—Dow Chemical, and what they do is make all kinds of products out of polyurethane, and the dashboard in your automobile is an example. And the cost, their feedstock is natural gas. And what we're doing is putting additional costs on all of these manufacturers, everybody that produces electricity, and it was a cost that was never there before. And somebody has to pay for that cost. And who is that somebody? The American public.

I yield back to the gentleman.

Mr. AKIN. We've also been joined by my very good friend, Congressman BISHOP, who talked before on this subject, very knowledgeable.

And I would yield time to Congressman BISHOP. Please jump in.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I, unfortunately, don't have the wonderful accent that my good friend from Georgia has, but I will try and slur some words together to see if I can emulate that in some small way.

The problem that I think all of us here in Congress are facing, as well as the people out there are facing, is that the government has promised they're going to do something. Not market forces. The government is going to do something. And this cap-and-tax policy is an effort of the government to try to ratchet down carbon emissions into the atmosphere by changing the way industry works in an effort to have them changing the way they produce things. That change passes on to the consumer. Everything we use, as the gentleman said, has some kind of carbon footprint. The essence is that not only industries but individuals will change their lifestyles.

I don't care how you went to spin it. It is still a tax on people—we are looking at estimates around \$400 billion—a tax on people that doesn't go to changing the amount of energy we have or changing the way we live our lives to better the people's lives. It's an amount of money that goes simply to the government. It is a windfall to the government.

Mr. AKIN. Reclaiming my time.

They're talking about using that for socialized medicine or something, right? It has nothing to do with CO<sub>2</sub> at all.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. That is exactly the point there. If people are going to actually put out that kind of money, they should know what they're going to get and they should know what the goal of all of this is.

The goal has been stated that we'll have an 80 percent reduction by 2050. Sounds wonderful. In my particular State of Utah, we have a carbon footprint of roughly 66 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year and a population of 2.6 million. If you simply do the math, 80 percent by 2050 means we will be producing in 2050 2.2 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. Sounds like a lot. Except the last time in the history of the State of Utah we had a carbon output that was that low, I'm sorry, Brigham Young wasn't there. If you tried to do something for this Nation, the Pilgrims hadn't landed before you do that. So the question is how do we actually do that? How do we reconcile a lifestyle with these elements, especially when there are 6.2 billion on the Earth, 2 billion who have never switched on a light?

Mr. AKIN. Reclaiming my time.

Those numbers are incredible.

What you're saying is we want to maintain—maybe we don't want to maintain our current standard of living but we want to go back to a pre-Pilgrim America in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> output?

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. It's the only way it works as long as you can keep the other 2 billion people in the world who don't have electricity today from ever getting electricity.

We can keep our lights, our flat-screen TVs, our computers, our cell phones, everything that uses electricity now, our low-cost food without bugs because fertilizer is fossil fuels. We can keep the clothes and the plastics. You go into an emergency room, everything except steel is part of fossil fuels. Composites made for airplanes now that make them lighter weight and more efficient is all gas. You fly here back and forth on gas.

The problem we have with this entire concept is basically we're saying we're going to get rid of fossil fuels at the same time we live with fossil fuels, and that is simply nothing short of schizophrenia on our part.

Here's a problem. I had a great friend that gave a speech at one point. And one of the things we need to be looking at is the fact that all of these, what we classify as alternative fuel sources, really are supplemental fuel sources. If you add everything we do from solar and wind power together, it's one-sixth of 1 percent of our energy consumption. You try to make one of those pie charts with that and it's a thin line. You can't get anything more than that. That's the best a PowerPoint—which also uses electricity—would ever produce. And we get that with 20 years or 30 years of the government having

spent \$20 billion to try to increase wind and solar power.

President Obama said we want to double that figure. Actually, in the last 3 years of the Bush administration, we doubled that figure. Admittedly, it's a higher base now. It would be harder to do at the next doubling. But if you double it, you go from one-sixth to one-third of 1 percent. And that's on the assumption that no economy grows anywhere else. Everything remains flat.

Mr. AKIN. Now, just reclaiming my time.

Now, my understanding was what we heard from the guy from Spain, he said that they had been able to get a lot of windmills and solar panels out there and that it was a significant part of what they generated. But he said here was the problem: When the weather didn't cooperate, they had to tell the big industries, You can't make any aluminum today because we don't have any electricity because the wind isn't blowing or the sun isn't shining. And they told the steel manufacturers, You can't make any steel. And so these companies are moving guess where? To America. They're moving out of Spain because of the fact that the energy is no longer reliable.

To make things worse—what they described to me was really chilling, and I need to jump over to my good friend from Louisiana who is also here on this, but this is what really stuck in my mind. He said what they did was they took a whole bunch of bureaucrats and they guaranteed them that they could sell energy to the government at a certain high price so those people would invest in solar panels and windmills. They guaranteed the price, and now they've got this thing created and it's a political monster because you have all of these people with windmills and solar panels and they don't want to politically change it because that's where their revenue is coming from. So they've created this thing that's driving over 17 percent unemployment and all kinds of people are in on the government take and they don't want to change it.

My good friend from Louisiana, Congressman SCALISE, please jump into the conversation.

Mr. SCALISE. I thank my friend for talking about this issue.

This cap-and-trade energy tax, this proposal that this administration and this leadership in Congress has brought forward—you're talking about the Spain study, and Spain is an interesting study because there are other countries that have gone down this road. So there are some good models to look at and see what is cap-and-trade, what has this national energy tax done to other countries, and you go to Europe and see the devastation to their economies.

And you look at Spain. They just did a study on the Spain experiment in cap-and-trade, and they came back with some numbers that showed, for every green job they created, they lost

2.2 regular jobs. And what's even more than that is that 9 out of 10 of those new jobs they created were temporary jobs.

So, in essence, for every one permanent new job they created with cap-and-trade energy tax, they lost 20 regular permanent jobs in their regular economy.

So if you look at what's happening here in the United States with this proposal, this cap-and-trade energy tax, it literally would run—estimates by the National Association of Manufacturers say that it would run 3 to 4 million jobs, American jobs, run them overseas to countries like China, India, and Brazil that are not going to comply with this.

So the real irony is for those people who really do believe that we need to reduce carbon emissions—ultimately we all recognize that carbon emissions have the same effect if they're emitted in the United States or in China. And so the real irony is, if you want to reduce carbon emissions, if you support cap-and-trade, you're going to have an increase in worldwide carbon emissions because the jobs that are done here in the United States, for example, that produce steel, to produce steel in the United States, and that same steel is going to be produced in China, for example. The same steel produced in China will emit four times the amount of carbon that the steel in the United States would emit because we already have tougher environmental regulations in place.

So for the people that are trying to use cap-and-trade, this energy tax to reduce carbon emissions, you'll actually have an increase in carbon emissions because the jobs that are in America right now that will go overseas, that we will lose in our economy, the 3 to 4 million jobs we will lose in tough economic times while American consumers actually end up paying over \$2,000 or \$3,000 a year in their electricity bill, those jobs go to China.

Mr. AKIN. What you're saying is, in simple terms, this cap-and-tax not only won't work; it's going to make a bad situation worse. It's not only going to create unemployment, but it's going to create more CO<sub>2</sub>.

The amusing thing is there is a chart here that—I just discovered this. If we were to double our nuclear power production—we're currently producing about 20 percent of our electric power through nuclear, 25 percent, somewhere in that range. If we were to double it, it would have the same effect as taking almost every passenger car off the road in terms of getting rid of CO<sub>2</sub>. And yet the funny thing is, do you know what happened in Spain, what they did with nuclear? They shut their nuclear stuff down, which is absolutely insane, because nuclear is the one kind of energy that doesn't make any CO<sub>2</sub> at all and yet they shut it down. So this whole thing about CO<sub>2</sub> being such a big problem, it seems like we're talking out of both sides of our mouth.

I promised my good friend from Utah I would let him have the last word before he had to scoot out of here.

Okay. We'll go back over to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. SCALISE. Ultimately, we need a national energy policy. We don't have that in our country. So you've got very clear differences. The approach that we here that have been talking tonight support is a comprehensive national energy policy that understands that we've got our own national resources like oil, natural gas. We can develop clean coal technology. We can promote more nuclear, and we can use that to fund more solar and wind and other alternative sources of energy, but using our natural resources in America, not shipping jobs overseas like the cap-and-trade energy tax proposal by our colleagues on the Democratic side.

Mr. AKIN. Now you're getting me excited. You're talking about freedom instead of a whole bunch of government taxes and bureaucracy. What you're talking about allows Americans, empowering Americans to use the resources that we have, the technology, the innovation, and to develop energy from all different kinds of ways within our country and let that energy compete in a free market sense and let people buy the energy they want to buy.

Mr. SCALISE. And reduce our dependence on Middle Eastern oil while creating good jobs here in America, as opposed to their plan which taxes people on their energy bills and runs jobs to countries like China and India that will emit more carbon for doing the exact same thing we do here.

So I yield back.

Mr. AKIN. I really appreciate your emphasis on free enterprise, free solutions, and not government bureaucracies. But it still just dazzles me that the Spanish were able to sell this thing politically that they're worried about CO<sub>2</sub> and they shut down the nuclear, where we say here we just double our amount of nuclear and we get rid of all emissions of almost every passenger car on our highways. That's incredible. Congressman BISHOP.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I am glad you feel excited right now, because one of the things that we are talking about in Congress is alternatives and other ideas. And as we have gone through this, we have shown that the cap-and-trade policy is nothing more than a tax. There are lots of negatives that go around with it. It's idealism, because the alternatives we have are not able to replace fossil fuels yet unless we want to totally change our lives. And there are easier ways than government mandates to get it done: allowing the markets to work—which I hate to say, especially from a “just say no” party, but if you include the no cost stimulus bill that many of us here have sponsored, H.R. 2300, which is from the Republican Study Committee in the Western Caucus—I think all of us here sponsored—those are viable options that make life better by having a reli-

able and sufficient energy to drive down the costs to help us find a bridge to come up with supplemental, not alternative, but supplemental energy and to do it in an orderly and efficient manner where people get to choose.

The government doesn't pick the winners. People get to pick the winners. There aren't those options out there. And what you got excited about is exactly what many of us here are trying to do. It is another voice. It is another option. Let the American people know it is out there and available.

Mr. AKIN. I appreciate that great plug for freedom. I think there is something—there are a few statistics that all of our guests here tonight know these things.

□ 2145

But an awful lot of people don't know about it, and here's something that I thought was just amazing. If I were to say to you that this place where we work here, the U.S. Congress, is polarized between Republicans and Democrats on the abortion issue, you'd go, yawn, well of course they're polarized.

But what I don't think a lot of people know is that this Chamber is more polarized on the energy issue than we are on the abortion issue. We went back and took a look at about 8 years of voting between the two parties on developing American energy. And you know what we found? It's no surprise to you gentlemen. Ninety percent of the time where there is some proposal to help the development of American energy, Republicans voted for it, and even in the most mundane or the most easy to get along with politically, 86 to 88 percent of the Democrats voted “no.” There is a huge party-line difference on the development of American energy.

And I just think a lot of people aren't aware of that, but people say there's no difference between the parties. Boy, there sure is on this issue, isn't there?

And my good friend Dr. FLEMING, I would appreciate you again joining us in the discussion here.

Mr. FLEMING. Well, I thank the gentleman. I think that really the extension of what you just said is what is the real agenda behind this, and I think that we've recognized in the last few years that the American taxpayer has had enough. They don't want to pay any more taxes. Americans feel like they pay enough on the city level, county level, State and Federal level, and I think that our more liberal friends, our tax friendly friends, have realized this, and now they're coming up with schemes to disguise taxes.

And I think Congressman DINGELL said it better than anybody in this Chamber—and of course, he's a Democrat—that this is a tax, a very big tax, and I think that really strikes to the heart of what the purpose of this is. Someone a moment ago made reference to the fact that we're going to need at least \$1.2 trillion if we go forward with a single-payer, comprehensive health care system, Medicare for all, if you

will. And I think that those who support that are scrambling around to find a tax that can be defined as something not a tax, and I think they've got this cap-and-tax program squarely in their sights.

Mr. AKIN. Just reclaiming for a moment here, just to support what you're saying, this is kind of interesting. This is a Gallup poll about how do different people that are concerned with the environment, how do they rank global warming as compared to other kinds of environmental issues.

And this is March 2008 and March 2009. You can see both of these charts. It hasn't changed that much over a year, but the thing that was the most important to people in terms of environmental was the pollution of drinking water. That was their number one thing, and then they wanted water pollution, was also eighty-something percent, very important to people in terms of environmental concerns. All the way down, all the way over here to the smaller side, global warming is the last one, and yet that's all we've been doing for a month is global warming, and it suggests that maybe global warming isn't the real issue. Maybe that's just the horse that's supposed to pull a big fat tax increase. That's what we're starting to see here, and I yield to my friend from Georgia.

Mr. GINGREY. I appreciate the gentleman yielding to me, Mr. Speaker, because this is a great segue into what I think is the bottom line here.

When Madam Speaker became the Speaker in January of 2007, it was clear that her signature issue was this issue of global warming, and shortly after that Al Gore got a Nobel Prize. He shared it with an intergovernmental climate control panel of the United Nations, and of course, he came before the Science Committee and Energy and Commerce Committee. This was their signature issue. This was the most important thing, and here we are in 2009 in the deepest of recessions, the worst recession that we've experienced since the Great Depression—

Mr. AKIN. Since Jimmy Carter.

Mr. GINGREY. If the gentleman will allow me, just on that same theme that you were just mentioning, this is not the number one concern of the American people today. The number one concern of the American people today is their jobs and their families and the cost of all these things, not just the cost of electricity, but everything that they have to purchase and concern over what's going to happen to Social Security and Medicare. And here we are going crazy about this cap-and-trade when we're taping our hands behind our back, penalizing the American people and losing jobs by the hundreds of thousands. It is pure idiocy, especially in an economic time of crisis like we're in.

Mr. AKIN. I would just like to discuss this a little bit with my good friend from Pennsylvania, Congressman THOMPSON. You know, I'm from

Missouri, and I've been a legislator now a number of years. One of the things that is amusing is that the legislature passes some bill to do something, and the exact opposite thing happens of what they meant to have happen.

I'm just picturing some of my friends here tonight from Georgia and from Pennsylvania and Louisiana. I'm thinking about Missouri. And you put a big old tax on natural gas and electricity, and you know what the good old boy is going to do? They're going to break out that steel chainsaw. They're going to go to the wood lot. They're going to be cutting firewood, and they're going to be heating with wood and generating twice the CO<sub>2</sub> that would have happened if this silly bill hadn't been passed.

And the funny thing is it must be happening that way in Spain because their CO<sub>2</sub> has gone up in spite of the fact they got all this unemployment and taxes and this huge government bureaucracy they've created.

I just wanted to allow my friend from Pennsylvania, if you wanted to jump in on that subject.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Absolutely. I appreciate that.

I mean, this is a tax that hits everybody and everything, every business, every industry, every family, and it's a tax on everyone. And I tell you, the folks, I tell you what makes it an immoral tax is the fact that it taxes those folks who are just now maybe getting by paycheck to paycheck, those people that work hard every day and do their best and they're just making it. You know, what they bring in income, they're putting out on bills. And in Pennsylvania because our electricity, 60 percent of it comes from coal, we have about 35, 38 percent that comes from nuclear and nuclear's taxed. Even though there's no CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, under cap-and-trade, nuclear is going to be taxed the same way.

Mr. AKIN. Just stop for a minute. That just absolutely dumbfounds me. The whole point of this deal is not to make any CO<sub>2</sub> supposedly, so we are going to tax the nuclear power plant that doesn't make any CO<sub>2</sub>. What's the logic of that?

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. One of my opening comments was the fact that it is refreshing to be here debating real science versus political science or science fiction. And here's the thing: The alternatives are out there. Republicans have been working hard. We've got an energy solutions group. We've been putting that out there. During the district days, we were in Pittsburgh and Indiana and out in the West Coast, and we were talking about a better solution for America. We've been hitting on parts of it tonight.

I view that that solution would provide us an energy margin. You know, what is it, 9 months ago where gas was pushing \$4 or \$5 a gallon? And gas prices are going up now again, and yet

we're furthering our dependence on foreign oil. The President has shut off the tax deductions for domestic drilling and shut down areas in this country for domestic drilling, including through the Forest Service, an area in my district, Allegheny National Forest, really slowed down to a screeching halt new drilling.

And we could have an energy margin with the proposals put forward by the Republican Party that will allow us to have the domestic energy resources so that in the future when there's a hurricane, or where a foreign country that we have been dependent on for our energy resources decides to shut down that flow or some other catastrophic attack, we actually have an energy margin where our energy prices remain stable. And that's good for America. That's the type of energy policy Americans expect.

I'm actually blessed here standing between two physicians. I'd like to take the opportunity to call on their expertise—I worked in health care myself in rehab for about 28 years, but not as a physician—to get their diagnostic opinion on this. This is all in the name of green, greening America, specifically solar and hydro, but in terms of the economy, the other green that comes to mind is gangrene. And I just would defer that, though, to my colleagues who are physicians to have a better feel for that.

Mr. AKIN. Well, now you're really hurting me when you start to get into that, but you know, that idea is that what you're doing is you're doing something that makes the economy sicker. That doesn't seem to be the thing that we want to do.

You know, the thing that strikes me, too, who is going to be paying this big tax? It's going to be the guy that is using electricity, the guy that's using natural gas, the guy that's buying food. Who is that? Is that rich people? No. That's, as you say, those are average Americans just trying to get along, barely got their lips above water, economy's in trouble, they're wondering whether they're going to have a job, they may have a kid home because the kid lost a job.

What are we talking about? We're talking about with this cap-and-tax, this proposal that's been proposed by the Democrats, what we're talking about here is every year you're going to have to come up with the amount of money you spend on for the average family on meat, poultry, fish, eggs, dairy, produce, juices and vegetables, that is how much extra it's going to cost you. Or you want to put it in something else, consider furniture, appliances, carpet, and other furnishings. That's how much. All of these different categories here are smaller than what this tax is going to cost the average family.

This isn't something that the President says, hey, \$250,000, don't worry, we're not going to tax you. This is taxing all of these families, and that's why

we get excited about it, and it doesn't need to be done. The fact of the matter is that we can have that energy independence just by using basic freedom.

I'm going to go to my friend from Louisiana. Congressman SCALISE, if you could join us.

Mr. SCALISE. Again, what we're talking about here is this is a proposal that just passed out of committee 2 weeks ago, a very detrimental proposal to our Nation's economy, a proposal that threatens our energy security at a time when we've got proposals and solutions that we've presented that actually would allow America to have energy independence. So it is a true debate between the two parties where we have very different views.

Their proposal is this cap-and-trade energy tax which, literally, to that senior citizen who is on a fixed income—the President's own budget director, President Obama's own budget director, said this proposal, cap-and-trade energy tax, would add another \$1,300 per year to that fixed income senior citizen's electricity bill. Now, I don't know how they're going to go explain that to people, that this is what they're trying to do to them as we're talking about a summer coming up where people want to run their air-conditioning to stay cool. They're going to just tell those people to turn the air-conditioning off.

When people start wondering why we're not developing our own natural resources, in my State of Louisiana and in Dr. FLEMING's own district, my colleague from Louisiana, the largest natural gas find in the history of our country was found just 3 years ago in Haynesville, enough natural gas to supply all of our country's natural gas needs for 10 years.

And then in my colleague from Pennsylvania, Congressman THOMPSON's district, another find, the Marselles find, which could be even bigger. They're just discovering how big that find is, could be even bigger than the Haynesville find.

We've got kinds of natural resources: oil, natural gas, clean coal, not to mention the nuclear capability that Europe and other countries have gone to in large proportions, that we are denying by policy, and they're saying don't use our own natural resources, which then increases dependence on Middle Eastern oil. We're trying to put up a proposal here to say let's use our own nat-

ural resources, not send jobs to China and India like cap-and-trade, not raise people's electricity bills. We've got the ability to create our own energy independence and secure our future while creating good jobs, and that's the true difference right now between their cap-and-trade energy tax and our American Energy Solutions Act, which is a very different approach to a comprehensive energy national policy.

Mr. AKIN. Just reclaiming my time, I think you're being reasonable. You're talking about there's a contrast, two different approaches to solving where we're going with energy. And one of them is we're going to use the instrument of a great big tax increase and a lot of government regulations, and the other one is free enterprise.

What you're talking about is the fact that you're exploring. You're talking about finding more natural gas. I don't know if people are aware of it, but by things that have been passed on this congressional floor, eighty-some percent of our continental shelves are off limits for any exploration. What's the logic of that? I remember thinking the reason that the liberals didn't like nuclear was because of the waste, and yet we had a 100 percent vote in the Science Committee not to recycle nuclear waste.

I appreciate your joining us tonight. I think these are things that are of importance to Americans.

Thank you all. And thank you, Mr. Speaker.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today and through June 15 on account of medical reasons (surgery).

Mr. SULLIVAN (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today and the balance of the month on account of illness.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. CUMMINGS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CONYERS, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. POE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today, June 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, today, June 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today, June 3, 4 and 5.

Mr. WOLF, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today, June 3, 4 and 5.

Mr. FLAKE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. NEUGEBAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. INGLIS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KIRK, for 5 minutes, today.

#### SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Shiite Personal Status Law in Afghanistan violates the fundamental human rights of women and should be repealed; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House reports that on May 21, 2009 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H.R. 627. To amend the Truth in Lending Act to establish fair and transparent practices relating to the extension of credit under an open end consumer credit plan, and for other purposes.

H.R. 131. To establish the Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. AKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 3, 2009, at 10 a.m.

#### EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Speaker-Authorized Official Travel during the first and second quarter of 2009 pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

##### REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO REPUBLIC OF CUBA, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 3 AND APR. 7, 2009

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Barbara Lee .....	4/3	4/7	Republic of Cuba .....		680.00		(3)		787.02		1,467.02
Hon. Emanuel Cleaver .....	4/3	4/7	Republic of Cuba .....		680.00		(3)		416.66		1,096.66

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO REPUBLIC OF CUBA, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 3 AND APR. 7, 2009—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Marcia L. Fudge .....	4/3	4/7	Republic of Cuba .....		680.00		( <sup>3</sup> )		416.66		1,096.66
Hon. Michael M. Honda .....	4/3	4/5	Republic of Cuba .....		680.00		( <sup>3</sup> )		249.99		929.99
Hon. Laura Richardson .....	4/3	4/7	Republic of Cuba .....		680.00		( <sup>3</sup> )		416.66		1,096.66
Hon. Bobby L. Rush .....	4/3	4/7	Republic of Cuba .....		680.00		( <sup>3</sup> )		416.66		1,096.66
Hon. Melvin L. Watt .....	4/3	4/7	Republic of Cuba .....		680.00		( <sup>3</sup> )		555.54		1,235.54
Patrice Willoughby .....	4/3	4/7	Republic of Cuba .....		680.00		( <sup>3</sup> )		416.66		1,096.66
Committee total .....					5,440.00				3,675.85		9,115.85

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

HON. BARBARA LEE, Delegation Chair, May 8, 2009.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JENNIFER M. STEWART, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 4 AND APR. 6, 2009

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Jennifer M. Stewart .....	4/4	4/6	Israel .....		364.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				364.00
	4/6	4/7	Afghanistan .....		78.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				78.00
	4/7	4/9	Pakistan .....		421.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				421.00
	4/9	4/10	Turkey .....		165.00		( <sup>3</sup> )				165.00
Committee total .....											1,028.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER, Chairman, May 21, 2009.

## (AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY WINTER MEETING IN BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, OECD MEETING IN PARIS, FRANCE, AND BILATERAL MEETINGS IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA, AND OBERAMMERGAU/GARMISCH, GERMANY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 14 AND FEB. 22, 2009

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. John Tanner .....	2/14	2/17	Belgium .....		2,478.08		( <sup>3</sup> )				4,740.63
	2/17	2/18	France .....		627.78		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/18	2/20	Austria .....		862.13		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/20	2/22	Germany .....		772.64		( <sup>3</sup> )				
Hon. John Boozman .....	2/14	2/17	Belgium .....		2,478.08		( <sup>3</sup> )				4,740.63
	2/17	2/18	France .....		627.78		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/18	2/20	Austria .....		862.13		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/20	2/22	Germany .....		772.64		( <sup>3</sup> )				
Hon. Jo Ann Emerson .....	2/14	2/17	Belgium .....		2,478.08		( <sup>3</sup> )				4,740.63
	2/17	2/18	France .....		627.78		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/18	2/20	Austria .....		862.13		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/20	2/22	Germany .....		772.64		( <sup>3</sup> )				
Hon. Baron Hill .....	2/14	2/17	Belgium .....		2,478.08		( <sup>3</sup> )				4,740.63
	2/17	2/18	France .....		627.78		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/18	2/20	Austria .....		862.13		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/20	2/22	Germany .....		772.64		( <sup>3</sup> )				
Hon. Carolyn McCarthy .....	2/14	2/17	Belgium .....		2,478.08		( <sup>3</sup> )				4,740.63
	2/17	2/18	France .....		627.78		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/18	2/20	Austria .....		862.13		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/20	2/22	Germany .....		772.64		( <sup>3</sup> )				
Hon. Charlie Melancon .....	2/14	2/17	Belgium .....		2,478.08		( <sup>3</sup> )				4,740.63
	2/17	2/18	France .....		627.78		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/18	2/20	Austria .....		862.13		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/20	2/22	Germany .....		772.64		( <sup>3</sup> )				
Hon. Jeff Miller .....	2/14	2/17	Belgium .....		2,478.08		( <sup>3</sup> )4,253.93				6,732.01
Hon. Dennis Moore .....	2/14	2/17	Belgium .....		2,478.08		( <sup>3</sup> )				4,740.63
	2/17	2/18	France .....		627.78		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/18	2/20	Austria .....		862.13		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/20	2/22	Germany .....		772.64		( <sup>3</sup> )				
Hon. Mike Ross .....	2/14	2/17	Belgium .....		2,478.08		( <sup>3</sup> )				4,740.63
	2/17	2/18	France .....		627.78		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/18	2/20	Austria .....		862.13		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/20	2/22	Germany .....		772.64		( <sup>3</sup> )				
Hon. David Scott .....	2/14	2/17	Belgium .....		2,478.08		( <sup>3</sup> )				4,740.63
	2/17	2/18	France .....		627.78		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/18	2/20	Austria .....		862.13		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/20	2/22	Germany .....		772.64		( <sup>3</sup> )				
Melissa Adamson .....	2/14	2/17	Belgium .....		1,245.73		( <sup>3</sup> )				3,508.28
	2/17	2/18	France .....		627.78		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/18	2/20	Austria .....		862.13		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/20	2/22	Germany .....		772.64		( <sup>3</sup> )				
Kathy Becker .....	2/14	2/17	Belgium .....		1,245.73		( <sup>3</sup> )3,391.10				6,899.38
	2/17	2/18	France .....		627.78		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/18	2/20	Austria .....		862.13		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/20	2/22	Germany .....		772.64		( <sup>3</sup> )				
Paul Belkin .....	2/14	2/17	Belgium .....		1,245.73		( <sup>3</sup> )3,391.10				6,899.38
	2/17	2/18	France .....		627.78		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/18	2/20	Austria .....		862.13		( <sup>3</sup> )				
	2/20	2/22	Germany .....		772.64		( <sup>3</sup> )3,391.10				
Delegation Expenses:											
Representational Funds .....									25,976.49		25,976.49
Miscellaneous .....									684.97		684.97
Committee total .....					55,668.59		11,036.13		26,661.46		93,366.18

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.<sup>3</sup> Military air transportation.

HON. JOHN S. TANNER, Chairman, May 13, 2009.

## REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO ESTONIA, LITHUANIA, CZECH REPUBLIC AND GERMANY, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 14 AND APR. 21, 2009

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Shelley Berkley .....	4/14	4/15	Estonia .....		160.98				169.10		330.08
	4/15	4/17	Lithuania .....		270.00				266.70		536.70
	4/17	4/20	Czech Republic .....		558.00				485.54		1,043.54
	4/20	4/21	Germany .....		330.00						330.00
John Carter .....	4/14	4/15	Estonia .....		160.98				169.10		330.08
	4/15	4/17	Lithuania .....		270.00				266.70		536.70
	4/17	4/20	Czech Republic .....		558.00				485.54		1,043.54
	4/20	4/21	Germany .....		330.00						330.00
Steve Cohen .....	4/14	4/15	Estonia .....		160.98				169.10		330.08
	4/15	4/17	Lithuania .....		270.00				266.70		536.70
	4/17	4/20	Czech Republic .....		558.00				485.54		1,043.54
	4/20	4/21	Germany .....		330.00						330.00
Virginia Foxx .....	4/14	4/15	Estonia .....		160.98				169.10		330.08
	4/15	4/17	Lithuania .....		270.00				266.70		536.70
	4/17	4/20	Czech Republic .....		558.00				485.54		1,043.54
	4/20	4/21	Germany .....		330.00						330.00
Phil Gingrey .....	4/14	4/15	Estonia .....		160.98				169.10		330.08
	4/15	4/17	Lithuania .....		270.00				266.70		536.70
	4/17	4/20	Czech Republic .....		558.00				485.54		1,043.54
	4/20	4/21	Germany .....		330.00						330.00
Paul Kanjorski .....	4/14	4/15	Estonia .....		160.98				169.10		330.08
	4/15	4/17	Lithuania .....		270.00				266.70		536.70
	4/17	4/20	Czech Republic .....		558.00				485.54		1,043.54
	4/20	4/21	Germany .....		330.00						330.00
Rob Klein .....	4/14	4/15	Estonia .....		160.98				169.10		330.08
	4/15	4/17	Lithuania .....		270.00				266.70		536.70
	4/17	4/20	Czech Republic .....		558.00				485.54		1,043.54
	4/20	4/21	Germany .....		330.00						330.00
Loretta Sanchez .....	4/17	4/20	Czech Republic .....		558.00				485.54		1,043.54
	4/20	4/21	Germany .....		330.00						330.00
Riley Moore .....	4/14	4/15	Estonia .....		160.98				169.10		330.08
	4/15	4/17	Lithuania .....		270.00				266.70		536.70
	4/17	4/20	Czech Republic .....		558.00				485.54		1,043.54
	4/20	4/21	Germany .....		330.00						330.00
Sarah Preisser .....	4/14	4/15	Estonia .....		160.98				169.10		330.08
	4/15	4/17	Lithuania .....		270.00				266.70		536.70
	4/17	4/20	Czech Republic .....		558.00				485.54		1,043.54
	4/20	4/21	Germany .....		330.00						330.00
Amanda Sloat .....	4/14	4/15	Estonia .....		160.98				169.10		330.08
	4/15	4/17	Lithuania .....		270.00				266.70		536.70
	4/17	4/20	Czech Republic .....		558.00				485.54		1,043.54
	4/20	4/21	Germany .....		330.00						330.00
Richard Urey .....	4/14	4/15	Estonia .....		160.98				169.10		330.08
	4/15	4/17	Lithuania .....		270.00				266.70		536.70
	4/17	4/20	Czech Republic .....		558.00				485.54		1,043.54
	4/20	4/21	Germany .....		330.00						330.00
Control Room .....			Estonia .....		1,697.72						1,697.72
			Lithuania .....		5,118.77						5,118.77
			Czech Republic .....		918.384						918.384
Committee total .....											33,421.93

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. SHELLEY BERKLEY, May 19, 2009.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,  
ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1952. A letter from the Major General, USAF Vice Director, Defense Logistics Agency, transmitting the Agency's Annual Materials Plan for the operation of the stockpile during fiscal year 2010, pursuant to Section 11(b)(1) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1953. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's Evaluation of the TRICARE Program Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 Report to Congress, pursuant to Public Law 104-106, section 717; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1954. A letter from the Acting Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Material Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's notification that all three Military Departments were in compliance with the 50 percent limitation for FY 2008, and while the Departments of the Army and Navy are projecting compliance for FY 2009 and 2010, the Department of the Air Force's projections for FY 2009 and 2010 indicate they will be required to manage the distribution of depot-level maintenance and repair workloads to remain compliant with 10 U.S.C. 2466; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1955. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Mgmt. Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Substances Prohibited From Use in Animal Food or Feed; Confirmation of Effective Date of Final Rule [[Docket No.: FDA-2002-N-0031] (formerly Docket No. 2002N-0273)] (RIN: 0910-AF46) received May 20, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1956. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 18-79, "KIPP DC — Douglas Property Tax Exemption Temporary Act of 2009", pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1957. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 18-80, "Newborn Safe Haven Temporary Act of 2009", pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1958. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 18-74, "Health Occupations Revision General Amendment Act of 2009", pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1959. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 18-81, "Department of Parks and Recreation Term Employee Appointment Temporary Amendment Act of 2009", pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-

233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1960. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 18-82, "Rent Administrator Hearing Authority Temporary Amendment Act of 2009", pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1961. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 18-85, "Closing of an Alley in Square 5872, S.O. 07-2225, Act of 2009", pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1962. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 18-83, "Allen Chapel A.M.E. Senior Residential Rental Project Property Tax Exemption and Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Temporary Amendment Act of 2009", pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1963. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 18-98, "CEMI-Ridgecrest, Inc. — Walter Washington Community Center Real Property Tax Exemption and Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Temporary Amendment Act of 2009", pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1964. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 18-86, "Retail Service Station Amendment Act of 2009", pursuant to



D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1965. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 18-90, "Closing, Dedication and Designation of Public Streets at The Yards Act of 2009", pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1966. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 18-89, "Mortgage Lender and Broker Amendment Act of 2009", pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1967. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 18-84, "Domestic Partnership Judicial Determination of Parentage Amendment Act of 2009", pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1968. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 18-88, "Kenilworth Parkside Partial Street Closure, S.O. 07-1213, S.O. 07-1214 and Building Restriction Line Elimination, S.O. 07-1212 Act of 2009", pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1969. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 18-87, "Closing of a Portion of a Public Alley in Square 4488, S.O. 07-7333, Act of 2009", pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1970. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's report on the amount of acquisitions made from entities that manufacture articles, materials, or supplies outside of the United States for fiscal year 2008, pursuant to Public Law 110-28, section 8306; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1971. A letter from the Secretary of the Commission, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's report entitled, "Annual Report on the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002: Fiscal 2008 (April 2009); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1972. A letter from the Chairman, United States Sentencing Commission, transmitting the Commission's amendments to the federal sentencing guidelines, policy statements, and official commentary, together with the reasons for the amendments, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(o); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1973. A letter from the Staff Director, United States Sentencing Commission, transmitting the Commission's report entitled, "2008 Annual Report and Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics", pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(w)(3) and 997; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1974. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; PILATUS AIRCRAFT LTD. Models PC-12 and PC-12/45 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0126; Directorate Identifier 2009-CE-003-AD; Amendment 39-15884; AD 2009-08-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1975. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Proce-

dures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30660 Amdt. No. 3316] received May 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1976. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30661; Amdt. No. 3317] received May 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1977. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Conroe, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0338; Airspace Docket No. 09-ASW-9] received May 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1978. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Dallas, GA. [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1084; Airspace Docket No. 08-ASO-17] received May 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1979. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to Class E Airspace; Summersville, WV [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1073; Airspace Docket No. 08-AEA-28] received May 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1980. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class D and Class E Airspace, Establishment of Class E Airspace; Binghamton, NY [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0202; Airspace Docket 09-AEA-11] received May 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1981. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Battle Creek, MI [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1290; Airspace Docket No. 08-AGL-19] received May 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1982. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Omaha, NE [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1228; Airspace Docket No. 08-ACE-3] received May 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1983. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Corpus Christi NAS/Trux Field, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1140; Airspace Docket No. 08-ASW-24] received May 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1984. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Natchitoches, LA [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1229; Airspace Docket No. 08-ASW-26] received May 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1985. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Refugio, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0241; Airspace Docket No. 09-ASW-6] received May 11, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1986. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Model S-92A Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0351; Directorate Identifier 2009-SW-08-AD; Amendment 39-15886; AD 2009-07-53] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 11, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1987. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30664; Amdt. No. 3319] received May 11, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1988. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company (GE) CF6-80A Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2008-0827; Directorate Identifier 2008-NE-26-AD; Amendment 39-15879; AD 2009-08-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1989. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Limited Model 206A Series, 206B Series, 206L Series, 407, and 427 Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0350; Directorate Identifier 2009-SW-07-AD; Amendment 39-15885; AD 2009-07-52] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1990. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Turbomeca Arriel 1B, 1D, 1D1, 2B, and 2B1 Turbohaft Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0302; Directorate Identifier 2009-NE-09-AD; Amendment 39-15881; AD 2009-08-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1991. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH Model DA 40 and DA 40F Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0125 Directorate Identifier 2009-CE-002-AD; Amendment 39-15873; AD 2009-07-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1992. A letter from the Chairman and Vice Chairman, U.S.-China Economic & Security Review Commission, transmitting the Commission's report on the February 17 public hearing on "China's Role in the Origins of and Response to the Global Recession", pursuant to Public Law 109-108, section 635(a); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee: Committee on Science and Technology. H.R. 1709. A bill to establish a committee under the National

Science and Technology Council with the responsibility to coordinate science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education activities and programs of all Federal agencies, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-130 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CARDOZA: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 490. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 31) to provide for the recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1385) to extend Federal recognition to the Chickahominy Indian Tribe, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe-Eastern Division, the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, the Rappahannock Tribe, Inc., the Monacan Indian Nation, and the Nansemond Indian Tribe. (Rept. 111-131). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

*[The following action occurred on May 22, 2009]*

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the Committee on Rules discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1886.

*[Submitted on June 2, 2009]*

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the Committee on Education and Labor discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1709 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 2 of rule XII, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

*[The following action occurred on May 22, 2009]*

Mr. BERMAN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 1886. A bill to authorize democratic, economic, and social development assistance for Pakistan, to authorize security assistance for Pakistan, and for other purposes, with an amendment; referred to the Committee on Armed Services for a period ending not later than June 5, 2009, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(c), rule X.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. TOWNS:

H.R. 2646. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to enhance the oversight authorities of the Comptroller General, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. SKELTON (for himself and Mr. MCHUGH) (both by request):

H.R. 2647. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2010, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. FUDGE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LEWIS of

Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. WATSON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. HONDA, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. BACA, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan):

H.R. 2648. A bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Muhammad Ali in recognition of his contributions to the Nation; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. BEAN:

H.R. 2649. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the new energy efficient home credit and to provide a credit against tax for the purchase of certain energy efficient homes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself and Mr. CUMMINGS):

H.R. 2650. A bill to amend title 14, United States Code, to modernize the leadership of the Coast Guard, to modernize the administration of marine safety by the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CUMMINGS (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MICA, and Mr. LOBIONDO):

H.R. 2651. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a maritime career training loan program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself and Mr. CUMMINGS):

H.R. 2652. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to improve vessel safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. YARMUTH:

H.R. 2653. A bill to amend the Tom Osborne Federal Youth Coordination Act to create the White House Office of National Youth Policy to ensure the coordination and effectiveness of services to youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 2654. A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on polyethylene HE1878; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. CLARKE, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 2655. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand and extend the first-time homebuyer credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAMP:

H.R. 2656. A bill to require amounts remaining in Members' representational allowances at the end of a fiscal year to be used for deficit reduction or to reduce the Federal debt, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 2657. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to limit the authority of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to engage in activities relating to systemic risk without a congressional declaration of a financial emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 2658. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the estate and gift tax unified credit to an exclusion equivalent of \$5,000,000, to adjust such amount for inflation, to repeal the 1-year termination of the estate tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:

H.R. 2659. A bill to convey certain sub-

merged lands to the Government of the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 2660. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to require the appropriate Federal banking agencies to prescribe capital standards for certain special purpose entities; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GOHMERT (for himself and Mr. ROONEY):

H.R. 2661. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the penalty for violations of section 119 (relating to protection of individuals performing certain official duties); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. TEAGUE, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 2662. A bill to dedicate a portion of the rental fees from wind and solar energy projects on Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management for the administrative costs of processing applications for new wind and solar projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 2663. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to increase certain infrastructure finance provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LEE of New York (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CASTLE, and Mr. PUTNAM):

H.R. 2664. A bill to require annual oral testimony before the Financial Services Committee of the Chairperson or a designee of the Chairperson of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, relating to their efforts to promote transparency in financial reporting; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 2665. A bill to establish national centers of excellence for regional smart growth planning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H.R. 2666. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to conduct a rulemaking proceeding with respect to mortgage foreclosure rescue and loan modification services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. McDERMOTT (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. PLATTS):

H.R. 2667. A bill to amend part B of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide grants to States to establish or expand quality programs providing home visitation for families with young children and families expecting children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut (for himself, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 2668. A bill to provide for the offering of an American Trust Health Plan to provide choice in health insurance options so as to ensure quality, affordable health coverage for all Americans; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period

to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 2669. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to prescribe rules to protect consumers from unfair and deceptive acts and practices in connection with primary and secondary ticket sales; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. DICKS, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. HODES, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. MANZULLO, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MASSA, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 2670. A bill to require reports on the effectiveness and impacts of the implementation of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NADLER of New York (for himself, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN):

H. Con. Res. 137. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the lack of adequate housing must be addressed as a barrier to effective HIV prevention, treatment, and care, and that the United States should make a commitment to providing adequate funding for developing housing as a response to the AIDS pandemic; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. ROSELEHTINEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. WALZ, Mr. WU, Mr. HOLT, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WAXMAN, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H. Res. 489. A resolution recognizing the twentieth anniversary of the suppression of protesters and citizens in and around Tiananmen Square in Beijing, People's Republic of China, on June 3 and 4, 1989 and expressing sympathy to the families of those killed, tortured, and imprisoned in connection with the democracy protests in Tiananmen Square and other parts of China on June 3 and 4, 1989 and thereafter; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, considered and agreed to, considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ADLER of New Jersey (for himself, Mrs. LUMMIS, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TEAGUE, and Mr. LANCE):

H. Res. 491. A resolution encouraging each institution of higher education in the country to seek membership in the Servicemembers Opportunity Colleges (SOC) Consortium; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARNAHAN (for himself and Mrs. BIGGERT):

H. Res. 492. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of High-Performance Build-

ing Week; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. KLEIN of Florida (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. HODES, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. SESTAK, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. MCMAHON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. WEINER, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. HOLT, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. KIRK):

H. Res. 493. A resolution recognizing the significant contributions of Hillel: The Foundation for Jewish Campus Life to college campus communities in the United States and around the world; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H. Res. 494. A resolution recognizing the exemplary service of the soldiers of the 30th Infantry Division (Old Hickory) of the United States Army during World War II; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. KING of New York):

H. Res. 495. A resolution recognizing and honoring the Americans troops who gave their lives on D-Day at the Battle of Normandy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H. Res. 496. A resolution recognizing the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan (for himself, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. DENT, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, and Mr. SESSIONS):

H. Res. 497. A resolution honoring the brave men and women of the intelligence community of the United States whose tireless and selfless work has protected America from a terrorist attack for the past eight years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Mr. TEAGUE (for himself, Mr. REYES, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. ORTIZ, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. CUELLAR, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Mr. KRATOVIL, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SHULER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. CARTER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. CAO, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Ms. TITUS):

H. Res. 498. A resolution honoring and congratulating the U.S. Border Patrol on its 85th anniversary; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

58. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Department of Education of West Virginia, relative to a Resolution to Support 21st Century Integration of Technology Into Classroom Instruction and Learning; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

59. Also, a memorial of the State Legislature of Maine, relative to a JOINT RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF ENERGY AND THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO REVIEW NATIONAL POLICY ON USED NUCLEAR FUEL; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

60. Also, a memorial of the Conservation Federation of Missouri, relative to a resolution entitled, "Restoring Clean Water Act Protections For Wetlands and Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

61. Also, a memorial of the 75th Legislative Assembly of Oregon, relative to Senate Joint Memorial 1 urging the Congress of the United States, to enact legislation allowing Oregon veterans to obtain Oregon home loans at any time after a veteran has separated from services; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

62. Also, a memorial of the Seventy-fifth Legislative Assembly of Oregon, relative to Senate Joint Memorial 3, urging the Congress of the United States, to enact legislation that increases funding levels for the United States Department of Veterans Affairs and the Veterans Health Administration to meet honorably discharged veteran's health care requirements and to enact legislation that provides universal health care access for honorably discharged veterans and their families; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. HIMES introduced a bill (H.R. 2671) to authorize the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating to issue a certificate of documentation with a coastwise endorsement for the vessel M/V GEYSIR; which was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

June 2, 2009

H.R. 13: Mr. HINCHEY and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 17: Mr. PLATTIS and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 21: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. SABLAN.

H.R. 22: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. AUSTRIA.

H.R. 43: Mr. WALDEN, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. HINOJOSA,

Mr. BOREN, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 55: Mr. HIMES and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 60: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 104: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. McDERMOTT.

H.R. 137: Mr. WAMP and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 158: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 179: Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 181: Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 182: Mr. HINOJOSA and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 187: Mr. FARR.

H.R. 188: Mr. FARR.

H.R. 197: Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 204: Mr. STARK, Mr. HOLT, Mr. FILNER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 205: Mr. REICHERT, Mr. CALVERT, and Mrs. CAPITO.

H.R. 270: Mr. WAMP, Mr. BOREN, and Mr. RODRIGUEZ.

H.R. 297: Mr. CASSIDY.

H.R. 303: Mr. PLATTS, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 329: Mr. STARK and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 333: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 426: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 430: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 433: Mr. PIERLUISI and Mr. RODRIGUEZ.

H.R. 450: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 482: Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 503: Mr. SARBANES and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 556: Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. NADLER of New York.

H.R. 560: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky.

H.R. 569: Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 614: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 615: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 621: Mr. CAO, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. HARE, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. ROSS, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. DICKS, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. CULBERSON.

H.R. 622: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 653: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 676: Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 699: Ms. WATERS and Mr. WU.

H.R. 716: Mr. CULBERSON.

H.R. 745: Mr. GALLEGLY and Mrs. HALVORSON.

H.R. 816: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. STARK, Mr. WU, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mrs. TAUSCHER.

H.R. 832: Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 877: Mr. HENSARLING.

H.R. 881: Mr. HENSARLING.

H.R. 904: Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida and Mr. INSLEE.

H.R. 913: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 930: Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 948: Mr. GERLACH and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 958: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BACA, Mr. McINTYRE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. TONKO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MINNICK, and Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 964: Mr. ADERHOLT.

H.R. 1021: Mr. RADANOVICH.

H.R. 1064: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 1066: Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. WATERS, and Ms. CLARKE.

H.R. 1074: Mr. CARTER and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 1085: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 1086: Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 1101: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 1126: Mr. TIBERI and Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 1165: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1173: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1177: Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 1179: Mr. FORBES, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. MASSA, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WU, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, and Mr. PETRI.

H.R. 1182: Mr. REYES, Mr. MASSA, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. PIERLUISI.

H.R. 1185: Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 1190: Mr. BACHUS and Mr. HODES.

H.R. 1204: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. BOYD, and Mr. BACHUS.

H.R. 1207: Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. ROSKAM.

H.R. 1213: Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 1283: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1293: Mr. CASSIDY and Ms. ROSELEHTINEN.

H.R. 1295: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 1302: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1303: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1310: Ms. SPEIER and Ms. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 1313: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.

H.R. 1322: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. HOLT, Mr. WU, Mr. FILNER, and Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 1327: Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 1339: Mr. BOYD and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 1346: Ms. ROSELEHTINEN, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, and Mrs. HALVORSON.

H.R. 1349: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 1362: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GALLEGLY, and Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 1380: Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BACA, Ms. WATSON, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. FUDGE, and Mr. CARNEY.

H.R. 1389: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.

H.R. 1392: Ms. WATERS and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 1441: Mr. PRICE of Georgia and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 1454: Mr. McCOTTER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. McMAHON.

H.R. 1458: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. INSLEE, and Mr. McCOTTER.

H.R. 1474: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. TANNER, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 1475: Mr. WAXMAN and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 1479: Mr. HONDA, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Mr. MEEKS of New York.

H.R. 1505: Ms. GRANGER.

H.R. 1521: Mr. GERLACH, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. LANCE, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. LOBIONDO, and Mr. ADLER of New Jersey.

H.R. 1523: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. RUSH, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. TONKO, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. INSLEE.

H.R. 1545: Ms. KILROY and Mr. McMAHON.

H.R. 1548: Mrs. HALVORSON, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GRAVES, and Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 1551: Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. MASSA, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 1552: Mr. CALVERT and Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.

H.R. 1577: Mr. NYE.

H.R. 1584: Mr. KING of New York and Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 1588: Mr. THORNBERRY and Mr. WAMP.

H.R. 1596: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 1604: Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 1612: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 1616: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 1618: Mr. WU, Ms. FUDGE, and Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 1620: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 1633: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. JONES.

H.R. 1646: Mr. WOLF, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, and Mrs. BONO MACK.

H.R. 1675: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H.R. 1684: Mr. CARTER, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. McCOTTER, and Mr. TIAHRT.

H.R. 1685: Mr. ELLISON and Ms. CLARKE.

H.R. 1691: Mrs. BONO MACK and Mr. WAMP.

H.R. 1708: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. McINTYRE.

H.R. 1740: Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 1751: Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. McDERMOTT.

H.R. 1790: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1799: Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 1826: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HARE, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. HODES, and Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 1835: Mr. McCOTTER, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. SALAZAR, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1836: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 1845: Mr. DOYLE and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1848: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 1868: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. COBLE, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BONNER, Mr. CARTER, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. McKEON, Mr. MICA, Mr. PITTS, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. WAMP, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. PENCE.

H.R. 1897: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. ROONEY, and Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 1903: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 1912: Mr. WELCH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 1927: Mr. COHEN, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 1932: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 1934: Mrs. BIGGERT.

H.R. 1956: Mr. ELLISON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mrs. BACHMANN.

H.R. 1958: Mr. GRIJALVA and Ms. ROSELEHTINEN.

H.R. 1963: Mr. MEEK of Florida and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1969: Mr. McCOTTER.

H.R. 1985: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 2002: Mr. PITTS.

H.R. 2009: Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 2016: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 2017: Mr. SPRATT, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. KIND, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 2027: Mr. CONAWAY.

H.R. 2028: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 2030: Mr. LINDER and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 2031: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 2056: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 2060: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PIERLUISI, and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 2064: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 2067: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 2076: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 2093: Mrs. DAHLKEMPER.

H.R. 2095: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 2102: Mr. DICKS and Mr. MOORE of Kansas.

H.R. 2115: Mr. LOBIONDO.  
H.R. 2129: Mr. HALL of New York and Mrs. CAPPS.  
H.R. 2138: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.  
H.R. 2139: Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. BISHOP of New York.  
H.R. 2149: Mr. WU and Mr. McCOTTER.  
H.R. 2160: Mr. BARTLETT and Mr. GORDON of Tennessee.  
H.R. 2161: Mr. SARBANES.  
H.R. 2190: Ms. DEGETTE.  
H.R. 2194: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CARTER, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. BOYD, and Mr. CLEAVER.  
H.R. 2209: Ms. WATERS and Mr. STARK.  
H.R. 2243: Mr. CASSIDY.  
H.R. 2246: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia and Mr. ELLISON.  
H.R. 2261: Mr. McCOTTER.  
H.R. 2269: Mr. RUSH, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 2274: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Ms. FOXX, and Mr. TIAHRT.  
H.R. 2279: Ms. WATERS.  
H.R. 2287: Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. WAMP, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.  
H.R. 2289: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.  
H.R. 2294: Mr. AKIN, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. RADANOVICH.  
H.R. 2296: Mr. CARTER, Mr. ROSS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. WALZ, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CARNEY, and Mr. DAVIS of Alabama.  
H.R. 2298: Ms. BERKLEY.  
H.R. 2300: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin and Mr. BROWN of South Carolina.  
H.R. 2311: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.  
H.R. 2312: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.  
H.R. 2313: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.  
H.R. 2329: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. TONKO, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. FILNER.  
H.R. 2339: Mr. GRAYSON.  
H.R. 2345: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. PUTNAM, and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.  
H.R. 2349: Ms. KAPTUR.  
H.R. 2350: Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. McMAHON.  
H.R. 2358: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.  
H.R. 2365: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. SPACE.  
H.R. 2368: Mr. FILNER.  
H.R. 2373: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. BARROW, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.  
H.R. 2393: Mr. JONES, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
H.R. 2401: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 2404: Ms. HIRONO.  
H.R. 2408: Mr. ISRAEL, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mrs. BONO MACK.  
H.R. 2414: Mr. REYES.  
H.R. 2415: Mr. HALL of New York, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. SIREs.  
H.R. 2416: Mr. HALL of New York, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. SIREs.  
H.R. 2424: Mr. CUMMINGS.  
H.R. 2427: Mr. FILNER.  
H.R. 2448: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WEXLER.  
H.R. 2452: Mr. CHILDERS, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. ISRAEL.  
H.R. 2453: Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.

H.R. 2458: Mr. CARTER.  
H.R. 2474: Ms. WATSON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BACA, and Mr. STARK.  
H.R. 2478: Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.  
H.R. 2493: Mr. HIGGINS.  
H.R. 2499: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. SUTTON, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.  
H.R. 2504: Mr. HARE.  
H.R. 2509: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona and Mr. MITCHELL.  
H.R. 2515: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 2516: Mrs. LUMMIS.  
H.R. 2517: Ms. CLARKE, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.  
H.R. 2523: Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. KILDEE.  
H.R. 2525: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. FILNER.  
H.R. 2554: Mr. SOUDER, Mr. BERRY, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. ROSKAM.  
H.R. 2555: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. PIERLUISI, and Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida.  
H.R. 2559: Mr. WALZ.  
H.R. 2567: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. BOUCHER, and Ms. BEAN.  
H.R. 2568: Mr. COSTA and Ms. WOOLSEY.  
H.R. 2571: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.  
H.R. 2583: Ms. BORDALLO.  
H.R. 2594: Mr. MINNICK, Mr. WAMP, Mr. BOREN, and Mr. CULBERSON.  
H.R. 2608: Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. HARPER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. WAMP, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. HOEKSTRA.  
H.R. 2613: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.  
H.J. Res. 26: Mr. SNYDER.  
H.J. Res. 47: Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. McCAUL, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, and Mr. WOLF.  
H. Con. Res. 18: Mr. STARK.  
H. Con. Res. 46: Mr. FILNER.  
H. Con. Res. 49: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. LANCE, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. ROYCE, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. INGLIS, and Mr. KIND.  
H. Con. Res. 57: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.  
H. Con. Res. 59: Mr. FLEMING and Mr. LATHAM.  
H. Con. Res. 74: Ms. BORDALLO and Mr. PAYNE.  
H. Con. Res. 91: Mr. RANGEL.  
H. Con. Res. 98: Ms. DELAURO.  
H. Con. Res. 102: Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.  
H. Con. Res. 108: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.  
H. Con. Res. 109: Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WALDEN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. CALVERT.  
H. Con. Res. 117: Mr. HARE.  
H. Con. Res. 118: Mr. HOLT.  
H. Con. Res. 123: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. MOORE of Kansas.  
H. Con. Res. 127: Mr. CONYERS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WATT, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. RUSH, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. STARK, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.  
H. Con. Res. 131: Mrs. BACHMANN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. CARTER, Mr.

CONAWAY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. PITTS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. KING of New York.  
H. Con. Res. 135: Mr. MCCARTHY of California and Ms. RICHARDSON.  
H. Con. Res. 136: Mr. CUMMINGS.  
H. Res. 54: Mr. TIAHRT.  
H. Res. 57: Ms. NORTON.  
H. Res. 69: Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. LUJÁN.  
H. Res. 89: Mr. ALTMIRE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. CARNEY, and Ms. WATSON.  
H. Res. 111: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. AKIN, Mr. BOREN, and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.  
H. Res. 130: Mr. COURTNEY.  
H. Res. 150: Mr. FILNER.  
H. Res. 156: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. WAMP, and Mr. TIBERI.  
H. Res. 175: Mr. WAMP and Mr. CALVERT.  
H. Res. 225: Mr. POE of Texas and Mr. CULBERSON.  
H. Res. 232: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky and Mr. SESTAK.  
H. Res. 259: Mr. SCALISE, Mr. BOREN, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. WAMP, Mr. McHENRY, and Mr. NYE.  
H. Res. 260: Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. FILNER, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. BARROW, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H. Res. 274: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. RANGEL.  
H. Res. 285: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia and Mr. HOEKSTRA.  
H. Res. 309: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. INGLIS, and Mr. ROYCE.  
H. Res. 314: Ms. SUTTON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. MACK, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. TSONGAS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. SCHRADER.  
H. Res. 318: Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. LATTI, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.  
H. Res. 330: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. MASSA, and Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.  
H. Res. 364: Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. PIERLUISI.  
H. Res. 383: Mr. HINCHEY.  
H. Res. 394: Mr. ROHRABACHER.  
H. Res. 397: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. GORDON of Tennessee.  
H. Res. 407: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PIERLUISI, and Mr. WEINER.  
H. Res. 408: Mr. HUNTER.  
H. Res. 409: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. LATTI, and Mr. CALVERT.  
H. Res. 418: Mr. PRICE of Georgia.  
H. Res. 420: Mr. SKELTON, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. FLEMING.  
H. Res. 429: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Ms. BEAN, Mr. TANNER, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. CARDOZA.  
H. Res. 440: Mr. SCHRADER.  
H. Res. 465: Mr. JONES, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. McINTYRE, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
H. Res. 467: Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. AUSTRIA, and Mr. DRIEHAUS.  
H. Res. 471: Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, and Mr. BISHOP of New York.  
H. Res. 475: Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland.  
H. Res. 476: Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. COOPER, Mr.

RUSH, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. SKELTON, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H. Res. 480: Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. FARR, and Mr. FILLNER.

H. Res. 483: Mr. SPRATT, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. WALZ, Mr. ORTIZ, and Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.

H. Res. 484: Mr. McDERMOTT.

H. Res. 486: Mr. PAYNE.

#### CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks,

limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

Amendment number 1 to be offered by Representative GOODLATTE of Virginia, or a designee, to H.R. 1385, the Thomasina E. Jordan Indian Tribes of Virginia Federal Recognition Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

36. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the California Federation of Teachers (CFT), AFT, AFL-CIO, relative to 2009 CFT RESOLUTION 23 to Protect the human rights of

child soldiers Omar Khadr and Mohammed Jawad; to the Committee on Armed Services.

37. Also, a petition of the Town of Shandaken, New York, relative to RESOLUTION #63 requesting the United States Congress, Governor of New York, New York State Legislature and New York State Board of Elections to enact laws, rules and regulations and take all other needed actions to specifically authorize the continued use of lever voting machines; to the Committee on House Administration.

38. Also, a petition of the Democratic Party of Douglas County, Oregon, relative to RESOLUTION NO. 2009-40 supporting Representative Conyer's investigation of Judge Bybee's role in authoring the "Torture Memo" of August 1, 2002; to the Committee on the Judiciary.